

Kentucky Law Enforcement News

DECEMBER 2003 VOLUME 2, NUMBER 4

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PROTECTING OUR ELDERS

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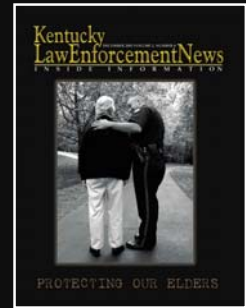
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About the Cover

Elder abuse is a growing epidemic across the nation, and Kentucky is not immune. Last year there were 6,000 cases of elder abuse reported in the Commonwealth. Law enforcement plays a crucial role in protecting seniors from this newly emerging crime trend. Increased awareness has brought the problem to light, but training and teamwork is needed to keep this vulnerable population safe.



Paul E. Patton
Governor

Ishmon Burks
Justice Cabinet Secretary

John W. Bizzack
Commissioner

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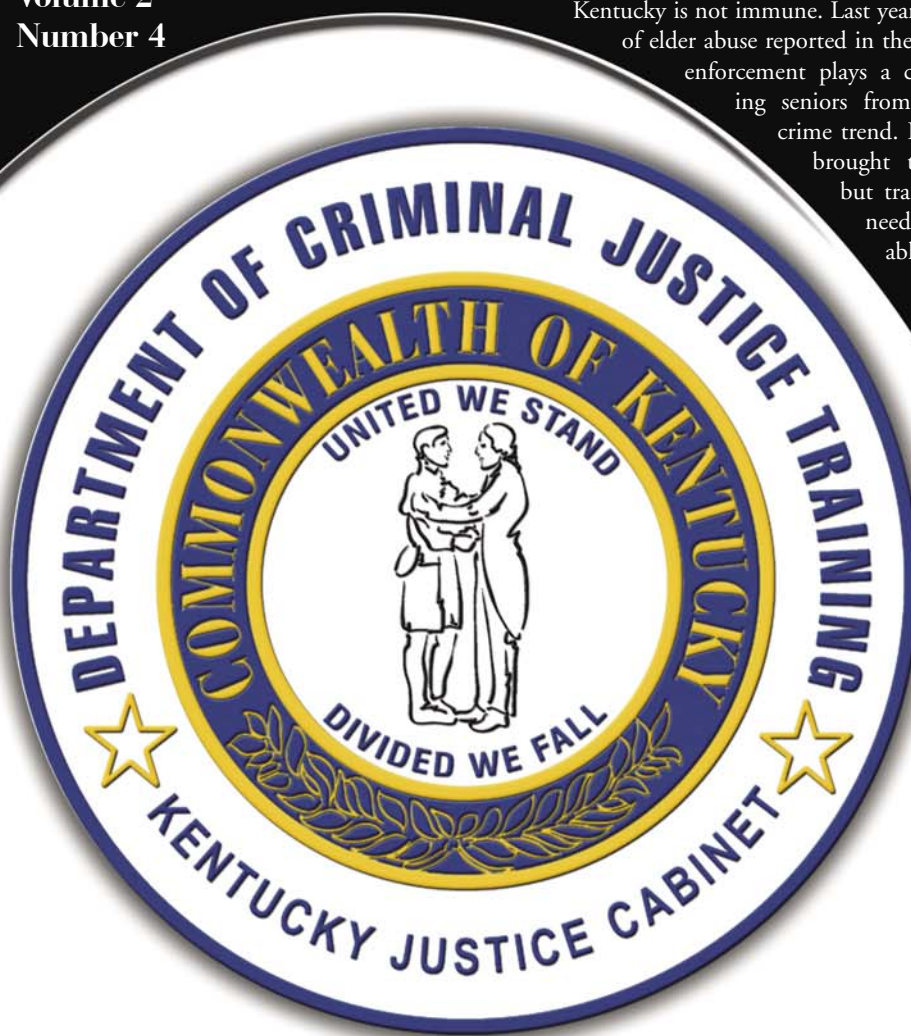


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The Kentucky Law Enforcement News (KLEN News) staff is in need of dynamic, law enforcement related photos for possible publication in the magazine. We are interested in photos that are representative of all aspects of the law enforcement profession.

We are able to use black-and-white glossy, color prints or digital images. If we choose to use a particular photo in our magazine, appropriate credit will be given to the photographer. Because we cannot accept responsibility for lost or damaged prints, we ask that you send duplicates, not original prints.

KLEN News staff is also able to publish upcoming events and meetings. Please include the event title, name of sponsoring agency, date and location of the event and contact information.

The KLEN News staff invites you to communicate with us via e-mail. Our e-mail address is DOCJT.KLENN@mail.state.ky.us. We would like to know your thoughts on contemporary law enforcement issues. Article submissions may vary in length from 500 to 2,000 words. We welcome your comments, questions and suggestions about the magazine. Please include your name, title and agency on all e-mail messages. Also, the magazine is available for viewing on the DOCJT Web page. The DOCJT home page address is <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us>

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Leadership is a Behavior, Not a Position

*John W. Bizzack, Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

The job of management is not supervision, but leadership. A great many changes have occurred in Kentucky law enforcement in the past decade. As always it is clear that there is a need for leaders who are comfortable with change and know how to make the most of it.

"Leadership" is a word far easier to invoke than achieve. How does one make oneself a leader? What constitutes good leadership? The answers aren't easy, but it is important that they be asked and considered when seeking solutions.

The need for good leadership is recognized everywhere. More than 600 colleges and graduate schools offer courses in some sort of leadership training. Almost as many management consultant firms offer seminars that can be staged either at an organization, at the firm's facilities or often as a sabbatical retreat in a scenic area. The trend of leadership training today covers a full spectrum of discipline. You could end up scaling cliffs (the personal-growth school of leadership) or you could be engaged in proactive strategic planning in a simulated business environment, emphasizing the "feedback" school of leadership, which teaches you to become aware of how you impact others.

There are any number of approaches to leadership training, and many are rather pricey. There is also voluminous literature on the subject, and if you were to read several of the writings, you would find that most are saying the same thing but using different terminology and buzzwords to describe the process.

Interestingly, all agree that three elements are essential to effective leadership. *The leader must have vision. The leader must get everyone in the organization involved in pursuing the vision and make them feel they are an important part of the process. The leader must listen to what people are saying.*

Sounds almost too simple, doesn't it? If these elements are the basis of effective leadership, why isn't everybody using them, and why aren't there more outstanding leaders? The answer is simple: These three innocent-sounding concepts involve a new kind of thinking for most people and yank the rug out from under some cherished management traditions.



Commissioner John Bizzack

Let's assume for a moment that a person has these essentials down pat. There are still three more characteristics to the leadership mix that must be mastered: *continuous learning and self-awareness*. You have to learn new things in order to come up with new ideas, and you have to have a good view of yourself in order to lead others. The third characteristic is the practice of the personal philosophy that *leadership is a behavior, not a position*.

Today, more than at any other time, policing requires the leadership of men and women whose characters are marked more by their substance than their style. Long-standing issues such as use of force, selection and hiring, and dwindling budgets, require the leadership of those who possess the strength and ability to redefine the ways law enforcement officers think, act and organize.

Conversely, those lacking integrity tend to drift with the flow and approach problems in a cookie-cutter way designed merely to appease or to please. That usually leads to further avoidance of responsibilities, ever-changing loyalties, a lack of acceptance by the rank-and-file as well as the community, escalation of crises, and eventually unacceptable behavior, responses and relationships throughout an organization.

Various additional programs have supplemented the basic leadership training offered by DOCJT during the past several years. The Criminal Justice Executive Development (CJED) course, which started in 1998, has proven to be one of the most effective programs of its type in the nation. CJED continues to evolve with the input of graduates and the many chiefs and sheriffs who endorsed and helped design it.

CJED is offered to not only chiefs and sheriffs, but to any law enforcement officer who ranks sergeant or above. A committee of graduates selects class members for the course. This course is intended to develop the abilities and skills of future law enforcement leadership. Many graduates have gone on to become Kentucky police chiefs.

In 2003, DOCJT and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, with input and assistance from Kentucky law enforcement leaders across the state, designed and established the statewide Academy of Police Supervision, more commonly known as the sergeant's academy. This academy provides current and newly appointed police sergeants and those on their agency's promotions list with a comprehensive and intense three-week training course which better prepares them for not only their current position of responsibility, but centers them on "big picture" issues, thus better positioning them as future law enforcement leaders at any rank.

More than 60 police sergeants have become graduates of this course. It has received praise from those attending and from the departments at which each of the sergeants work. We anticipate, as do the many law enforcement executives who endorse the sergeant's academy, that this course will continue to develop and contribute to the essential development of new leadership thinking and capabilities to benefit the Kentucky police community.

In keeping with the needs and requests of Kentucky law enforcement leadership, DOCJT is currently studying and researching additional program development, which could lead to a Kentucky Law Enforcement Leadership Institute.

As we begin to fully examine this concept, and as always, your input is needed and solicited.

F.Y.I.

Professional Associations: Teamwork is the Key

*Herb Bowling, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training*



Herb Bowling

In recent years Kentucky law enforcement professional associations have come together in a teamwork approach that has been very successful and beneficial to the law enforcement community and the citizens of Kentucky.

It has been an honor for me to work with the associations and the Kentucky legislature on issues of importance to law enforcement and law enforcement training. The Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, the Kentucky Sheriffs' Association, the Kentucky Peace Officers' Association, the Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation, the Kentucky State Police Professional Association, the Kentucky Fraternal Order of Police and the Kentucky Law

Enforcement Council have worked together with the Department of Criminal Justice Training to bring about many positive changes in law enforcement. Through the cooperative efforts of these groups, and with the bipartisan support of both houses of the legislature, we have made great strides.

There have been numerous monumental improvements, including: 1) one of the strongest peace officer professional standards programs in the country, 2) a mandated 660-hour plus basic training curriculum, 3) a career-path professional development program for all ranks of sworn officers and telecommunication personnel, 4) a five-week commanding officers course for law enforcement leadership, 5) a three-week Academy of Police Supervision for sergeants, 6) a mandated Telecommunications Academy for telecommunications personnel and 7) one of the finest training facilities in the nation.

These are just a few examples of what can and has happened when the law enforcement community works together on issues of importance to law enforcement. I look forward to working with all the associations during the upcoming legislative session.

KLEC Makes Changes to CDP

*Joseph Boldt, Administrative Specialist III
Kentucky Law Enforcement Council*



The following changes became law in October for the Career Development Program:

For Law Enforcement Officers:

- 1) The requirement to hold a Basic Training Certificate has been removed and replaced with a requirement to hold a POPS Certificate.
- 2) A new certificate under the Law Enforcement Management track has been added. The Law Enforcement Chief Executive Certificate is now available for police chiefs, sheriffs and directors. The Law Enforcement Executive Certificate is now available to those law enforcement officers ranking major, deputy chief, chief deputy, assistant director or above.
- 3) Both Chief Executive and Executive certificates can now be earned by completing three Command Decisions

courses or a long executive course, as well as satisfying the experience, training and educational requirements for these certificates.

For Telecommunicators:

- 1) The required course for the Basic Telecommunicator Certificate entitled Critical Incident has been removed and replaced with Crisis Negotiation. Spanish for the Telecommunicator has been added as a requirement.
- 2) The required course for the Intermediate Telecommunicator Certificate entitled Developing High Performance Teams has been renamed Team Building.

For further information on the Career Development Program, please contact Joseph Boldt at the KLEC office at (859) 622-6218.

Officers, Telecommunicators Continue to Earn Career Development Certificates

DOCJT Staff Report

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council continues to present Career Development Certificates to officers and telecommunicators across the state.

The Career Development Program is a voluntary program that awards specialty certificates based upon an individual's education, training and experience as a peace officer or telecommunicator. There are a total of 14 professional certificates, nine for law enforcement and five for telecommunications. The variety of certificates allows a person to individualize his or her course of study, just as someone would if pursuing a specific degree in college.

So far, KLEC has presented 50 certificates in eight of the program's categories. Two certificates were recently presented for the first time.

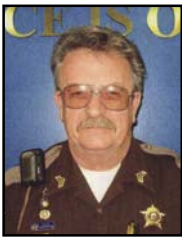


Fred Otto

Fred Otto III, University of Kentucky Police Department, is the first chief to receive a Law Enforcement Chief Executive Officer Certificate. This certificate is new and supercedes the Law Enforcement Executive Certificate. It is aimed at those who hold the highest-level position in a law enforcement agency and requires a minimum of 30 hours of college, the completion of more than 100 hours of training in skills specific to a chief executive officer and at least two

years experience as a chief, sheriff or director.

Chief Otto received a bachelor's degree in Police Administration and a master's in Criminal Justice from Eastern Kentucky University. He also has completed several other law enforcement training programs, including the FBI National Academy. Before being chosen to lead UK's police department, Otto was chief of police at the University of Missouri. He is a former Kentucky state trooper and chief of police for Highland Heights. He also served as assistant director of public safety at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and director of public safety at Northern Kentucky University.



Marvin Releford

Marvin Releford, Kenton County Sheriff's Office, is the first officer to receive the Law Enforcement Supervisor Certificate. This certificate is aimed at the sergeant level and is designed to reward those responsible for the direct supervision of non-supervisory law enforcement officers. The certificate requires a minimum of 160 hours of professional development training, including

supervision courses or completion of DOCJT's Academy of Police Supervision. Releford began his law enforcement career in 1971 as a part-time officer for the city of Erlanger. He began working full-time for the department in 1973. He worked as a full-time officer for the agency for 23 years, 15 with the rank of sergeant. Releford works for the Kenton County Sheriff's Office as a courthouse supervisor. He is in charge of the daily operations of the courts. He has been with the agency for five years.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council also would like to congratulate and recognize the following individuals as having earned Career Development Certificates. Each has demonstrated a personal and professional commitment to their training, education and experience as a law enforcement officer or telecommunicator.

Jennifer Alcorn,

Georgetown/Scott County 911, Basic Telecommunicator

James Anderson,

Georgetown/Scott County 911, Basic Telecommunicator

Kenneth Claud,

Murray Police Department, Law Enforcement Manager

Richard Cooper,

Ballard County Sheriff's Office, Law Enforcement Executive

Claudette Graves,

Georgetown/Scott County 911, Basic Telecommunicator

Jeanna Hall,

Winchester Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator

Tony Justice,

Pendleton County Sheriff's Office, Basic Telecommunicator

Dennis Klein,

Kenton County Sheriff's Office, Law Enforcement Manager

C. Jeffery Martin,

NKU Police Department, Law Enforcement Manager

Danny Miles,

Covington Police Department, Law Enforcement Manager

Mandi Mudd,

Georgetown/Scott County 911, Basic Telecommunicator

Jerry Powell,

Sadieville Police Department, Advanced Law Enforcement Officer

Russell Rankin,

Winchester Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator

Robert Ratliff,

Ashland Police Department, Law Enforcement Manager

Steven Sluss,

Paintsville Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

Joey Sparkman,

Wayland Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

Derone Weathers,

Versailles Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

Lesley Wise,

Georgetown/Scott County 911, Basic Telecommunicator

Paul Witten,

Paintsville Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer

Español y la Policía

DOCJT Offers Two Spanish Professional Development Courses

*Fernando Alfaro and Richard Schad, Instructors
General Studies Section*

Learning about Spanish and Hispanic cultures offers an exciting challenge to Kentucky's law enforcement officers. This demand of our abilities and resources may cause one to feel as though they stand in the middle of a vast chaparral, where everything looks and sounds the same. At first glance, traversing this dense thicket of unfamiliar words, accents and beliefs may appear overwhelming, if not impossible. Is it though?

In October 2002 the Department of Criminal Justice Training tackled the difficult challenge of creating police Spanish and cultural studies courses for its professional development students. Although still in its infancy, this tiered learning exposes officers to basic aspects of Mexican culture and verbal communication that can be used immediately.

We do not teach Spanish grammar. Face the fact: Peace officers speak English, but many of them know very little about, or are interested in, English grammar. So there is no reason to believe an officer would display interest in learning any foreign-language grammar, nor would many retain that knowledge after exiting the classroom.

We do not teach. We facilitate. On a daily basis, our accents and phraseology are guided by what we hear and how we manipulate speech. Understanding this, the DOCJT has replaced bilingual teachers with Spanish-speaking law enforcement personnel who create a learning environment that meets officers' needs.

We do not lecture. Academia currently believes its learners will retain 20 percent of what they hear, 50 percent of what they hear and see, and 80 percent of what they hear, see and do. Our approach to adult learning with Spanish is designed specifically to allow participating officers to hear, see and manipulate Spanish words, phrases and cultural beliefs. We are striving for the 80 percent retention level so our participating officers can apply their basic language skills and cultural understanding to real-world situations.

Spanish I participants begin the program by discussing the transient nature of Kentucky's Hispanic population and terms presently used to define various Spanish-speaking groups. We take a look at the U.S. and Mexican legal systems, then discuss the similarities and differences between the two.

The remaining 12 hours of Spanish I involves the participants in a fast-paced game atmosphere where teams learn words and phrases needed for report writing, arrest commands and traffic stops. Teams, not individuals, are awarded points for the speedy recall of class information. This form of speed-gaming mirrors the quick recall of

information needed by street officers, and allows participants to hear, see and manipulate the course concepts and terms.

Spanish II begins with the participants discussing machismo and Hispanic distrust of law enforcement personnel. We examine the CAPRA model, a model from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police designed to increase one's understanding of their Community Policing Problem Solving Model, and how it can be incorporated to improve police relations with the Hispanic community. Focus is placed upon the individual roles of Hispanic family members and class participants discuss the differences between U.S. and Hispanic families. A peace officer's need to understand Hispanic culture and its relevance to officer safety.

The remaining 12 hours of learning covers Spanish field sobriety testing and report-writing issues that are not covered in Spanish I. As in Spanish I, fast-paced, team gaming is used to allow our participants to hear, see and manipulate course objectives.

The DOCJT has been asked on several occasions about the reliability of its cultural information in both Spanish I and II. This can be answered by describing an incident that took place in Louisville during our Spanish II professional development course in August. We covered a cultural trait within many Hispanic communities that is both alien and unfathomable to most U.S. peace officers: Many Hispanics do not know their date of birth.

Our discussion was met with disbelief and resistance until Dep. Shauna Rios of the Jefferson County Sheriff's office raised her hand. Her classmates listened as she revealed that she was born in a small, poor village in Colombia. She was placed in an orphanage and does not know who her biological parents are. Her village didn't maintain good records and she doesn't know how old she is.

One of the people from across the room asked, "You don't know your date of birth?"

"No."

The moment of silence that followed was sobering. Dep. Rios' story reinforced our training with a real-world example, and it speaks well of Dep. Rios, who overcame many obstacles to become a member of Kentucky's law enforcement community.

Yes, the Spanish courses offered by the Professional Development Branch are reliable and progressive. If you desire a fast-paced, challenging professional development experience that will benefit you and your Hispanic communities, sign up for Spanish I and II.

CAPRA Used In Law Enforcement Problem Solving

*Richard Schad, Instructor
General Studies Section*

Among the areas addressed in Spanish professional development courses is the CAPRA problem-solving model. The following is a hypothetical example of the CAPRA method being used.

Sheriff Olsen entered his roll call center and walked directly to the podium. He opened his duty roster and gave his deputies a moment to take notice of his presence. As the room fell quiet he announced, "I spent the last half hour with the mayor and county police chief. The mayor is concerned. Summer is right around the corner, and we all know what that means. We're going to spend our Friday and Saturday nights chasing kids away from Twin Forks Field."

Dep. Johnson called out from his chair, "We play this game every year. We warn, cite or arrest, and they keep coming back."

Sheriff Olsen nodded, "I know. I'm out there year after year with you. The problem is summer vacation is two weeks away, and we're already receiving complaints from residents who live near Twin Forks. They want us to prevent the loud noise and underage drinking before it gets started. Besides, once this Twin Forks issue begins, alcohol-related collisions on Old Twin Forks Road will start. I'd like to put that to a stop before we needlessly lose one of our community's youths."

Dep. Johnson shook his head, "Look sheriff, we've shut these parties down before. The kids return every weekend, and we just don't have the manpower to keep deputies out there."

The sheriff nodded, "I'm open for suggestions."

A rookie just two weeks out of the academy stood and cleared his throat. Several of the old heads began laughing and someone blurted, "This ought to be good," and the laughter increased, prompting the young man to take his seat.

Sheriff Olsen raised his hand, silencing the crowd, "Son, if you have something on your mind, let's hear it."

The rookie hoarsely responded, "CAPRA. Have you tried CAPRA?"

"Isn't that a new spaghetti sauce?" boomed a voice from the crowd.

Laughter filled the roll call center, forcing the sheriff to quiet everyone. After he regained control, he prompted his rookie, "CAPRA?"

"It's a problem-solving model they teach at the academy."

"How does it work?"

"Can I use the board at the front of the room?"

"You have the floor, young man."

Murmurs from his peers followed the rookie as he made his way to the massive white board. He picked up a red marker and announced, "The C in CAPRA represents our clients. There are two types: direct and indirect." He wrote direct on the board and called out, "Who are our direct clients?"

Several voices called out one after the other, "Party-goers. Landowners. Neighboring residents. Impaired drivers."

The rookie quickly wrote these responses down, then asked, "Who are our indirect clients?"

Again the voices bombarded him, "Other motorists on the highway. Families of the party-goers. Families of impaired drivers. The community."

The rookie scribbled these responses down as he called out, "There. We've identified our clients. Now we have to address the A in CAPRA. It stands for acquire and analyze information. We already know a lot about our problem. What we need now is to define what we need to know about this problem."

Dep. Johnson pointed at the rookie, "Who supplies the kids their alcohol?"

"Good. Give me more."

Several voices piped up in unison, "Who owns the land? Why do they gather there? Is this going on in any of our surrounding counties? How are other agencies handling problems like this? Will the landowner cooperate? Are there resources available from other agencies? Are there other forms of recreation available in town?"

After scribbling these down the rookie continued, "The P in CAPRA stands for partners. Who can we form partnerships with to help us solve our problem?"

"The landowner. The county police department. Alcoholic Beverage Control. Our parks services. The media. The school."

The rookie looked back out toward his peers, announcing, "This brings us to the R in CAPRA. It stands for response. We need to take a look at the lists we've created as we consider our problem and brainstorm possible responses."

The sheriff shrugged, "I'll speak with the county chief of police and see if he'd be interested in combining resources on this thing, and we both could approach the media to advertise increased enforcement of that area."

Dep. Johnson urged, "Let's set up checkpoints near that area for intoxicated drivers."

The DARE officer announced, "I'll use these last two weeks of the school year to educate and inform the students about dangers of drinking and driving, and I'll get the youths' thoughts on alternative forms of recreation."

The rookie turned from his list of responses, "Well, this brings us to the second A in CAPRA. It stands for assessment. This is the hardest part of the problem-solving model. It requires us to ask ourselves if we reduced our problem. Did we do a good job? Are the accidents and complaints decreasing? Have we worked well with our partners? Can we prevent this from occurring again?"

"This part of the model really requires us to look at ourselves and make an honest evaluation of how effective or ineffective our responses are. This phase of the model may require us to add or remove things from our lists of clients, acquired and analyzed information, partners or responses."

The sheriff nodded, smiling as the rookie returned to his seat. He ordered his people to hit the streets, then sat down and wrote into his notebook:

CAPRA		
	C	Clients (Direct/Indirect)
	A	Acquire/Analyze information (Know/Need to Know)
	P	Partners
	R	Response
	A	Assessment

Dan Bazowski of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police originally wrote the CAPRA lesson plan in January 1999. The lesson plan was revised in October 2000.

Modular Evaluations Provide Better Way to Assess Recruits

*Patrick Miller, Section Supervisor
Evaluation Section*

There is a new term floating around the law enforcement community regarding the Department of Criminal Justice Training's Basic Training program. The term is modular evaluations. One of the most frequent questions asked lately is what are modular evaluations? Is this really something new, or is it just a fancy phrase to retitl something the Basic Training Branch has always done? Some people mistakenly believe that this term is actually another name for practical-scenario training.

On the face, these two concepts appear to be strikingly similar. Both have scripted scenarios and actors playing specific roles. Both have students taking the role of police officers while dealing with law enforcement situations. Both have instructors monitoring safety considerations. Finally, both help students learn how to respond to law enforcement situations through role-play.

So what is the difference? To begin with, the phrase modular evaluations is exactly what the term implies. They are practical-scenarios used to evaluate student competencies that were taught during the previous module of training. While practical-scenario-training is designed to help instructors teach learning points, the modular evaluations are designed to check whether or not learning has occurred. Furthermore, in practical-scenario training instructors interact with the student throughout an exercise in order to train specific learning goals. In modular evaluations, however, the students are simply monitored by the evaluator, who grades them on how well they put the learning objectives into practice.

Basic training is divided into nine separate modules. However, only five of these modules have a modular evaluation associated with them. The modular evaluations are theft, warrant disorder, traffic stop, crimes against property and crimes against persons.

During each of these modular evaluations, students are dispatched to a call for service. The student is then evaluated on whether they respond safely and appropriately to the call based on the training objectives that they have been taught. During the evaluation, classmates are actors while instructors monitor the entire scenario. Students use equipment throughout the evaluation, including radios, cruisers and handcuffs.



Instructor Terry Runner explains aspects of arson investigation to Basic Training recruits. Arson investigation is taught in the crimes against property module.

They have to appropriately interview people, collect evidence, arrest suspects and complete all necessary paperwork for each evaluation. The evaluator then assesses how the student did in specific areas of training.

Students receive one of five grading assessments for each of the 22 evaluated areas. Depending on the student's performance during the scenario, he or she will receive an evaluation of unacceptable, needs improvement, acceptable, professional or not observed. To help ensure consistency and fairness, evaluators use standard evaluation guidelines when grading a student's performance.

If an agency would like more information regarding modular evaluations, please contact Van Spencer at the Department of Criminal Justice Training at van.spencer@mail.state.ky.us or (859) 622-8317. Spencer is the modular evaluations coordinator for basic training and is responsible for this program.

DOCJT Offers Law Enforcement Training for the Information Age

*Jim McKinney, Instructor
Investigations Section*

Today's generation lives in a time often described as the information age. Never before has so much information been available for public consumption. Never before have there been so many potential victims only a keystroke away. The Internet was originally designed with government assistance as a resource and research tool for schools and universities. The Internet was not designed for commerce. Today the Internet is a significant part of the world economy with billions of dollars in sales annually. E-business is just one of many terms that have been added to our vocabulary as a result of new technology. Along with this new opportunity for business is the growing reality of computer crime.

When asked why do you rob banks, Willie Sutton, the famous bank robber, was reported to have said, "That's where the money is." Today we can make that same statement about the Internet. Not only is this where the money is, but where the growing number of victims is, and where perpetrators can operate with some level of anonymity.

Nearly every day the media reports on new accounts of computer-related crime. Fraud, identity theft, crimes against children and cyber-terrorism are just a few of the areas where technology is having a dramatic impact on how law enforcement does its job. In September 2003 a report released by the FBI estimated identity theft could cost individuals \$5 billion and businesses nearly \$50 billion during the next year. Computers are now being used for stalking, harassment and other offenses with a relationship/domestic connection. Most Americans have a heightened sense of awareness regarding national security following the events of September 11. Terrorism also can take the form of attacks on infrastructure on a national scale through the use of computers. Power grids, transportation systems, telecommunications networks and other sectors of this nation's infrastructure are vulnerable to cyberattacks.

Cybercrime can be divided into three categories:

- Computers can be the target of crimes such as hacking, cracking, malicious code (viruses, worms, Trojan horses, etc.), vandalism (Web-site defacement) and denial of service attacks.
- Computers can be used as a tool in the commission of a crime (fraud, theft, extortion, stalking, forgery and child pornography).
- Computers can be incidental to the commission of a crime (records of criminal activity, blackmail letters, etc.).

The 2002 Training Needs Analysis conducted by the Department of Criminal Justice Training provides a strong indication of the need for, and the interest in, computer training for law enforcement in Kentucky. When asked about specific training objectives related to investigations, the No. 2 issue identified was "How to utilize the Internet as an investigative tool." Of the top 35 topics identified, five additional issues were related directly to computer investigations:

- How to seize evidence from a computer

- How to utilize a variety of software
- How to investigate identity theft
- How to trace e-mail, e-documents and IP addresses
- How to investigate computer crimes

In response to these identified training needs, the 2004 training schedule will include two new courses in the area of computer investigations. The courses are Introduction to Computer Crimes and Computer Crimes Investigations.

Introduction to Computer Crimes is a 16-hour course designed for patrol officers or investigators. As the course title indicates, this will be an introduction to computer crimes and is designed for officers with little background in computers and computer crime. The course will cover practical issues such as collecting, packaging and storing computer hardware, digital storage of evidence, history of computer crime and an introduction to the Internet. The focus will be on the first-responder and what the officer should do at a crime scene where a computer is present. Issues like what an officer should do if the computer is on (running), what an officer should do if a computer is shut down and the recommended procedure for packaging and transporting computer evidence will be addressed.

Computer Crimes Investigations is a 40-hour course that features hands-on investigative techniques using the Internet. The course is not designed for computer experts. All officers with an interest in computer investigations will find this course helpful. While expertise in computers and computer investigations is not a prerequisite for admission to this course, a working knowledge of the Windows Operating System would be helpful. The course will be taught in the new Professional Development computer lab and includes blocks of instruction on Internet investigations, identity theft and fraud, digital storage of evidence, crimes against children, hacking and cyberterrorism. The course also will include introductory information on computer hardware and software.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training Investigations Section also is looking at future training in the area of computer investigations. New courses could include 16-hour, 24-hour or longer formats on specific topics including but not limited to computer fraud and identity theft, crimes against children and child pornography, advanced Internet investigations, hacking, cyberterrorism and infrastructure security, computer forensics and data recovery.

No one can predict with any degree of certainty what the future holds. What we all know is that change is inevitable. Technology is one engine that drives many of the changes we see today. It is an unfortunate fact that law enforcement often plays catch-up to the offenders who create new and innovative ways to commit crimes. The only solution is new and innovative training that prepares officers for the law enforcement challenges of the information age where we live and work.

DOCJT Offers New Defensive Tactics Courses

*Timothy Hurt, Instructor
Physical Training Section*

In 2004 the Department of Criminal Justice Training will be offering certification and recertification courses in the Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT) Defensive Tactics Instructor course. Additionally, the following defensive tactics specialized instructor level courses will be offered: Spontaneous Knife Defense, Ground Avoidance/Ground Escape (GAGE) Defense and Disruptive Student Management.

Legally, the PPCT system teaches a simple use of force continuum, which clarifies the appropriate force level for every level of resistance. Medical research was conducted on every PPCT technique to refine technique efficiency and to ensure the medical implications were proportional to the level of resistance.

PPCT courses provide students with information about what happens to a law enforcement officer when their sympathetic nervous system (SNS) has been activated. Having an understanding of how humans react during SNS activation helps the instructor comprehend the importance of keeping the number of skills to a minimum (Hicks Law) and why this course focuses on the use of gross motor skills. This information about the human use of force factors is the cornerstone of all PPCT classes.

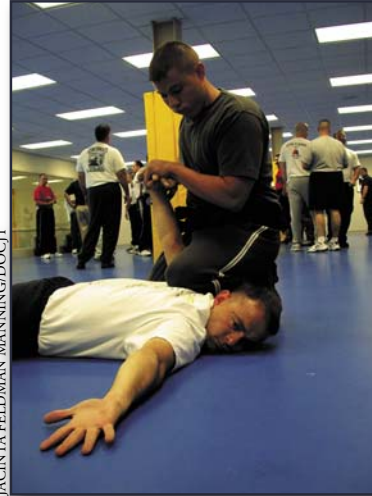
The Defensive Tactics Instructor Course is the first subject-control system developed through tactical, legal and medical research. Tactically, the system addresses the most common types of resistance officers encounter.

The instruction examines the PPCT Control Continuum, principles of control, survival reaction time and tactical positioning. The remainder of the class will be spent learning tactical handcuffing, pressure point control tactics, joint locks, defensive counterstrikes and the impact weapon system.

The Ground Avoidance/Ground Escape (GAGE) Course was designed to teach officers how to defend from grounding assaults.

The program will teach an officer how to fall in order to minimize injury, how to defend him/herself while on the ground, conserving and maximizing energy, and how to regain a standing position to ultimately control and survive the situation.

The Spontaneous Knife Defense (SKD) Instructor Course was designed to provide the law enforcement officer with skills to defend against an edged-weapon assault when they are unable to access their firearm. DOCJT will provide Spontaneous Knife Defense Instructor courses so agencies can obtain this training for their officers. According to PPCT's Web site, the focus of this training is to raise the student's awareness to the sophistication of strategies, yet the simplicity with which an officer can fall victim to a moderately trained subject with a knife. The second phase of training will focus on the PPCT



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

Josh Fite, a deputy with the Jessamine County Sheriff's Office, practices prone handcuff techniques on Scott Anderson, an officer with the Transylvania Police Department, during a PPCT Defensive Tactics Instructor Course. The course will be offered again in March 2004.

Knife Defense Techniques, based upon a realistic, yet highly aggressive, check and stun philosophy. The 32-hour SKD instructor course incorporates skills law enforcement officers learned during defensive tactics training while attending basic training. Students that successfully complete this course will be able to conduct the eight-hour Basic Spontaneous Knife Defense course for their agencies.

The PPCT Disruptive Student Management Instructor Course was designed to give school administrators a means to obtain training for their staff on how to handle unruly students. DOCJT will conduct a 24-hour Disruptive Student Management Instructor Course for law enforcement officers who are tasked to train teachers how to control actions of physical violence directed toward another student or a teacher. The physical skills that are taught were selected based upon their ability to be effective without regard to size, gender and physical capabilities of the teacher. The physical skills can be taught quickly and are easily retained. School administrators will appreciate the fact that this course was designed based upon tactical, legal and medical research. The skills will help provide protection for their staff, have a minimum chance of injury to the student and will be defensible in court. Law enforcement officers who successfully complete this course will be able to conduct disruptive student management training for their school systems.

For more information regarding any of these courses please contact Timothy Hurt at (859) 622-8091 or Eddie Farrey at (859) 622-8432.

Telecommunicators Will Earn CPR Certification Beginning in 2004

*Mike Keyser, Instructor
Telecommunications Section*

Beginning in 2004, the Emergency Medical Dispatch course offered by Department of Criminal Justice Training's Telecommunication Section will be expanded to include certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. This CPR instruction will occur on the first day of the class. Successful completion of written and practical testing will certify the telecommunicator in CPR by the American Red Cross and will better prepare the telecommunicator for EMD principles and practical exercises. Attendees with current CPR certification will still have to complete this first block of instruction and will benefit from the refreshment of CPR skills. The Medical Needs and Advanced EMD professional development courses will remain unchanged.

DOCJT's medical dispatch courses use the fourth edition of the Powerphone Dispatcher's Medical Desk Reference Manual. This new edition has 2000 guideline standards and recommendations of the American Heart Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), including changes in the delivery of CPR during pre-arrival instructions.

The lead instructor for these courses is Jason Pirtle, who has more than 20 years of emergency medical experience and is a licensed paramedic. In addition to working full time with our department, Pirtle continues to work part time with the Madison and Estill county ambulance services. His technical knowledge of the EMS system enables him to bring real-life experience into the classroom and in the practical exercises.

While the majority of the EMD classes in 2004 will be taught in the Telecommunications Academy, stand-alone classes will be offered in the spring and fall for telecommunicators who have already completed basic telecommunications. EMD is a core course for the basic level in Communications Officer Professional Development. Successful completion will also satisfy the annual statutory in-service training requirements for telecommunicators.

Kentucky Police Corps Recruiting for 2004



Many police administrators continue to express concern regarding recruitment and retention of qualified law enforcement personnel. Agencies that participate in Kentucky Police Corps receive an officer who has completed more than 1,300 hours of training, has received a bachelor's degree and has Spanish- language skills among many other specialized areas of training. A significant addition to those attributes is that a Police Corps graduate is committed by a service agreement to police the hiring community for four years. An opportunity to socialize that officer to a department and community during that period should enhance the potential for a career commitment.

Recruitment for Police Corps 6, which is expected to begin in June 2004, is ongoing. For additional information please contact the Kentucky Police Corps at (866) 592-6777 or (859) 622-2213, or visit our Web site at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/pcorps>.

F.Y.I.

DOCJT Presents Awards

DOCJT ANNOUNCES TEAMWORK AWARDS FOR 2003

*Diane Patton, Staff Assistant
Commissioner's Office*

Department of Criminal Justice Training announced the recipients of the 2003 Teamwork Awards at the annual meeting October 16. The awards were presented to the Vulnerability Awareness and Education Team, Kentucky Law Enforcement News staff and the Academy of Police Supervision staff.

In nominating the Vulnerability Awareness and Education Team, Deputy Commissioner Herb Bowling said that Clay Bailey and staff took a vision of what DOCJT wanted to create in the area of homeland security and vulnerability assessment for local communities and turned it into a reality in less than a year. The program was researched, highly qualified individuals were recruited and trained and pilot projects were implemented. Presently, four communities have been assessed, and each site has been complimentary of the program.

"With continued support from the department and the enduring enthusiasm of the team members, I believe this program will continue to grow and possibly become a model for many states outside of Kentucky," Bowling said.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement News staff was also nominated by Bowling. He stated that the magazine staff works well as a team, and that the magazine's contents are current and cover topics that are beneficial to the law enforcement community.

"I have personally observed the members of this team working together to provide a quality product. They present an appearance of great enthusiasm and dedication in producing the magazine," Bowling said.

J. R. Brown, supervisor of the Management Section, nominated the Academy of Police Supervision for the Teamwork Award. Brown said that this program involved personnel from many different sections and agencies in its planning, organization and implementation. Ken Morris and Richard Hanzes are the core instructors for the program, but it was successful because of the support from other sections and agencies as well.

"The Academy of Police Supervision truly reflects the spirit of teamwork that we strive for at the Department of Criminal Justice Training," Brown said.



Kentucky Law Enforcement News staff includes Allison Harrison, Jacinta Feldman Manning, Andrea Brown, Rachel Nease, Jamie Neal, Shannon Sanders, Edliniae Sweat, Kay Fuson, Carolyn Schaefer and Diane Patton.



Team Leaders Clay Bailey and Larry Tousignant accept the award for the Vulnerability Awareness and Education Team.



Academy of Police Supervision staff members J.R. Brown, Richard Hanzes and Ken Morris pose with their award.

at Annual Meeting

Plunkett and Parkos Named Instructors of the Year

*Diane Patton, Staff Assistant
Commissioner's Office*

At the annual meeting October 16, DOCJT named an Instructor of the Year for the Basic Training and the Professional Development branches.

Stella Plunkett, instructor in the Evaluation Section, was named Instructor of the Year for the Basic Training Branch. In nominating Plunkett for this honor, Supervisor Patrick Miller stated, "Instructor Plunkett has conscientiously fulfilled all basic aspects as a coordinator and instructor. She has full knowledge of facilitation and adult-based learning concepts and incorporates them into her classroom teaching. She has created lesson plans for sexual assault and child violence. As a coordinator she has been willing to work nights and weekends to meet student needs. What sets Plunkett apart this year is her willingness to go beyond what is expected to assist the agency in meeting organizational goals." According to Miller, during the past year Plunkett has:

- served on several state committees involving domestic and child violence.
- created the first Greater Madison Area Citizen's Police Academy.
- assisted the Bowling Green Police Department with setting up an Explorers' competition.

Richard Parkos, instructor in the Patrol/Traffic Section, was named Instructor of the Year for the Professional Development Branch. Karen Cassidy, section supervisor, nominated Parkos because he "epitomizes the professional and dedicated instructor that this recognition is designed to award." Parkos is an expert in the field of collision investigation, and Cassidy said that after being employed by DOCJT, he has elevated the agency in this field of instruction. She also stated that Parkos has:

- revised all the vehicle-collision courses.
- revised the radar course.
- worked to add a motorcycle/ATV course for professional development students.
- set up the electronic equipment in the classrooms used by the professional development instructors in Richmond.

DOCJT congratulates and thanks these instructors for their dedication.



RACHEL NEASE/DOCJT

Stella Plunkett and Richard Parkos.

Morrison and Brown Receive Commissioner's Award



Thor Morrison



J.R. Brown

*Diane Patton, Staff Assistant
Commissioner's Office*

Thor Morrison and J. R. Brown received the Commissioner's Award at the DOCJT annual meeting October 16.

Commissioner Bizzack presented the award to Morrison and Brown in recognition of their assistance to DOCJT's overall mission. Bizzack said the award represents the department's appreciation for their willingness to devote extra time, effort and attention to projects, programs and special assignments to further the goal of advancing the Kentucky police community.

Morrison is an executive staff advisor in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Support office. Brown is the supervisor of the Management Section.

F.Y.I.

Greg Howard Starts a New Career

*Carolyn Schaefer, Procedures Development Coordinator
Deputy Commissioner's Office*

In August 2003, after seven years of successful service in various positions with the Department of Criminal Justice Training, Greg Howard announced his acceptance of a new position as director of education with Lockmasters Security Institute in Nicholasville. An international company, Lockmasters is a provider of security management education and technical training, servicing both military and federal contracts.

Howard joined the faculty at DOCJT in November 1996 shortly following his retirement from the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government Division of Police after 20 years of service. He retired at the rank of captain. His first assignment at DOCJT was as an investigator in the office that coordinated the new legislation governing the Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons program. He was then assigned to the Basic Training Branch as an instructor and advanced to section supervisor during one of the department's first reorganizations in 1998. In mid-1999 he was appointed principal assistant in the Commissioner's Office and in 2001 was appointed as director of the Training Support Division. In that position, Howard played an important role for two years, coordinating the various construction management phases of the \$28 million John W. Bizzack Law Enforcement Training Complex. In May 2002, he was named director of the Training Operations Division, and assumed the responsibility of the Basic Training and Professional Development branches, which provide training for law enforcement officers and telecommunicators in the Commonwealth.

In 1999 a group of Kentucky law enforcement associations, educators and business leaders joined to form the non-profit Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation. Howard was instrumental in getting the foundation started and the memorial constructed at

the entrance of the DOCJT Funderburk Building. On behalf of the foundation, he coordinated the initiative for the memorial foundation license plate legislation that now financially supports much of the foundation's work in providing financial assistance for education, healthcare and

other emergency needs to members of the law enforcement community. In 2001, Howard became the second president of the foundation and continues to serve in that position.

On August 29, DOCJT hosted a reception for Howard, where he received several formal recognitions for his service from the staff, Justice Cabinet, DOCJT and the Kentucky State Police. Commissioner Bizzack stated in his remarks that, "Greg has been involved in the development and implementation of numerous important projects and initiatives which have advanced the Kentucky police community. We wish him the best in his new position and thank him for his significant contributions to the DOCJT and Kentucky law enforcement."



ANDREA BROWN/DOCJT

Greg Howard was Kentucky's first DARE officer when the program began in 1986. In July 2003, he was presented the first DARE Pioneer Award.

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Announces New Member

*Melissa Beck, Administrative Specialist III
KLEC Support Section*



Jeffrey Sharpe

Middlesboro Police Chief Jeffrey Sharpe was appointed in August to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to fill the unexpired term of former Pikeville chief James Justice, who retired.

Chief Sharpe has been at the Middlesboro Police Department since January 1982. His positions include patrol officer, investigations, firearms instructor, patrol sergeant and shift commander. In March 1995, Mayor Ben Hickman appointed him chief. Sharpe attended Eastern Kentucky University from 1978 to 1981, majoring in accounting. He returned as a part-time student in 1991 and graduated in 1995 with a Bachelor of Science in Police Administration. Sharpe is an adjunct law enforcement instructor at Southeast Community College.

He serves on the Certification Committee.

Horace Johnson Named Director of Training Operations

DOCJT Staff Report

Horace Johnson has been appointed as the new director of Training Operations at the Department of Criminal Justice Training. Johnson joined the agency in April 1999 as the investigator manager of the Compliance Section. In May 2002, he was promoted to director of the Training Support Division.

Prior to joining the DOCJT staff, Johnson worked for the Western Kentucky University Police Department. His positions included lieutenant of investigations, assistant chief of police, and in 1991, he was appointed chief of police. He retired from that position in 1999, with 23 years in law enforcement. He served in the U. S. Army, Kentucky Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve, accumulating 34 years of military service. He retired as a lieutenant colonel.

Actively involved in numerous civic and law enforcement organizations, Johnson is a member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Federal Bureau of Investigations National Academy Associates and International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training.

Johnson served on the executive committee that was responsible for drafting the legislation for Peace Officer Professional Standards,

and he worked diligently for its passage in 1998. He has served on the DOCJT legislative team for two years and was instrumental in obtaining passage of the mandatory telecommunications legislation in 2002. Johnson said he feels that "with the new initiatives and opportunities that exists, this is an exciting time to be in law enforcement."

Johnson was born in Warren County. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Western Kentucky University in 1974 and a Master of Public Administration in 1985. He also is a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

He and his wife, Margaret, live in Richmond. They have three children and seven grandchildren.



Horace Johnson

Don Pendleton Named Director of Training Support

DOCJT Staff Report

Don Pendleton is the new director of the Training Support Division at the Department of Criminal Justice Training. This division consists of five sections: Registration, Records, Computer, Supply and Facilities. In addition to his executive-level supervisory duties, Pendleton will oversee the agency's current and future construction projects.

Pendleton joined the DOCJT staff in July 2002, when he accepted the position of director of the Kentucky Police Corps. Prior to that he had been with the Kentucky State Police for more than 27 years, serving in leadership positions for 22 years.

During his tenure with KSP, he directed the activities of approximately 1,200 police employees. He served as an appointed member of the KSP Commissioner's Command Staff as director of Services and East Branch commander. In those positions, he was involved in program and agency budget development and execution, including work with the state Budget Director's Office and the Governor's Office of Policy and Management. He retired from KSP as director of operations in September 2001.

Pendleton was born in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He received an associate's degree in police administration and is a graduate of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. He has been a member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police since 1986. He and his wife Pam live in Boone County and have three sons and two grandsons.

While serving as director of services at KSP, Pendleton had similar duties to those he has as director of Training Support. So although the setting is similar, Pendleton said he "looks forward to new challenges at DOCJT."



Don Pendleton

F.Y.I.

The following profiles were conducted by Carolyn Schaefer.



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT



BOB FRENCH/SUBMITTED

BOB FRENCH

Bob French was born in New Haven, Connecticut, but his elementary and high school days were spent in Cincinnati, Ohio. Winning a swimming scholarship, he came to Eastern Kentucky University with dreams of becoming a swimming coach, but his career path changed.

Influenced by a friend's father, a homicide investigator in Cincinnati, as well as by many of his police officer friends, French pursued a career in law enforcement. He joined the Richmond Police Department in 1973, received his bachelor's degree in Police Administration in 1976 and joined DOCJT on May 16, 1977.

French worked as an instructor in Basic Training for 19 years before going to In-Service, known now as the Professional Development Branch. A large portion of his instruction has been in firearms, but he has taught in many areas. Among the courses he is teaching are Terrorism: What Patrol Officers Need to Know, Interviews & Interrogations and Conducting Complete Traffic Stops. French and his wife, Terre, were married on Valentine's Day, 1975. They have three sons, Denny, and twins, Bret and Brandon.

As an instructor, you meet law enforcement officers from across the state. What has been the most rewarding experience you've had in dealing with these officers?

The most rewarding aspect of my job is watching the progression of these officers' careers. When you follow their progression through basic training and professional development classes, and then see some of them at executive-level courses, such as Command Decisions, it is very gratifying.

The instructors here at DOCJT are role models for these officers, as well as being their friends. I enjoy having them tell me about incidents that they have been involved with, and how something we have taught has helped them out. I get a lot of satisfaction when I hear these comments.

In 1999 you went to Saskatchewan, Canada, as an exchange instructor with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. What impact did this have on you personally and on the agency?

This was the best career experience that I have ever had. The professionalism of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police instructors was quite impressive; their tradition and pride is evident in everything they do.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police training is 22 weeks long. They use the facilitation method of teaching, which is the model that we used in our transition from traditional teaching to facilitation-led instruction here at DOCJT. This style of teaching works well in an adult-learning atmosphere, especially in basic training. Many students feel that there is greater retention and understanding with this method. Our agency also adopted their CAPRA Problem Solving Model. This problem-solving method works well for law enforcement officers because it incorporates both clients and partnerships within the process.

I feel fortunate to have had this experience; I gained personally and professionally during these six months. I have fond memories, and made lasting friendships. I continue to keep in touch with many of the students and instructors.



ANDREA BROWN/DOCJT



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

You have always had an active role in the annual DOCJT Competition Shoot. How would you like to improve upon this event?

We hosted the 12th competition shoot this year. Last year we had about 20 agencies participating. I would like to see that number increase, and I would like to have representation from agencies across the state, especially western Kentucky.

Two years ago we raised about \$1,100 for charity. The charity varies each year. In the past, the proceeds have gone to The Salvation Army, Buckhorn Children's Home, the peace officers' memorial, and after September 11, we supported the Police and Fireman Fund of New York City. Naturally, with increased participation, we could see this figure grow as well.

This year we introduced a retirement category, open to anyone honorably retired from a law enforcement agency. Our categories of competition will be individual, team, combat and retirement. The individual category will be divided into three classes, with awards going to first, second and third places.

What have been some of the most prominent changes that you have seen in the field of law enforcement training?

When I was in Basic Training we had a staff of about eight instructors conducting the whole 10-week program. We used very few outside instructors, except for the lawyers because we couldn't teach those segments ourselves. Now look at the number of instructors we have. Now we have separate sections for driving, firearms, breath test and physical training. We have certainly grown. I remember when

Jim Rollins, basic supervisor at that time, approved doing vehicle stops and building searches at night. Until that time, we never had trained at night. At the same time, the scenario-based training and evaluations that we know as practicals, was expanded.

The most important change that has helped Kentucky law enforcement officers is the KLEFPF created in 1972, which offers a pay incentive for completed training.

I believe the training offered at DOCJT is the best in the country. Under our present administration we have seen expansion of our facility, and our equipment is top of the line. Our training reflects the changes in society; we have had to focus on areas such as elder abuse, computer crimes and terrorism in recent years. The leadership at the department encourages instructors to attend training and keep abreast of the new trends.

Looking back at your career, what are some of the accomplishments of which you are most proud?

I was actively involved with the production of the 50-minute training video, "High Risk Traffic Stops," which was used in the classroom setting. I wrote the script, edited it and wrote the narrator's comments. You get a lot of satisfaction when you work on a project and see it through its completion.

But I was most honored in 1997 when I received the first Instructor of the Year Award ever to be presented at the agency. This was the ultimate honor, the one I am most proud of.



JANICE EARNEST

Janice Koger Earnest grew up in Albany, Kentucky. She received an associate's degree in business from Eastern Kentucky University and has 90 hours toward a degree in public relations.

Before coming to DOCJT, Earnest worked in the vocational technical school system for nine years. She started in state government as a secretary at the Clinton County Vocational School in Albany. When her family moved to Somerset, she transferred to the regional office.

She is actively involved with the Richmond Church of Christ, where she teaches the 3-year-olds' Sunday school class. She is a member of the Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network, is on the board of the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Managers, is a member of the American Academy of Certified Public Managers and was a charter member of the Madison County Garden Club.

Her family includes her husband, Buster, son Chris Brown and his wife Kelly, her 18-month-old grandson, Carson, and her twin sons, Patrick and Michael Brown. She also has three stepchildren and five stepgrandchildren.

When did you join the Department of Criminal Justice Training, and what position did you hold at that time?

In August 1979, I was hired as secretary to Assistant Director Bill Edmundson. I continued in that capacity when he was promoted to director. In 1984, I became secretary to Commissioner Ed Miller and remained in that position during the next three administrations — commissioners Robert McKinney, Charles Sayre and John Bizzack — until my retirement in 1999.

What are your responsibilities in your current position?

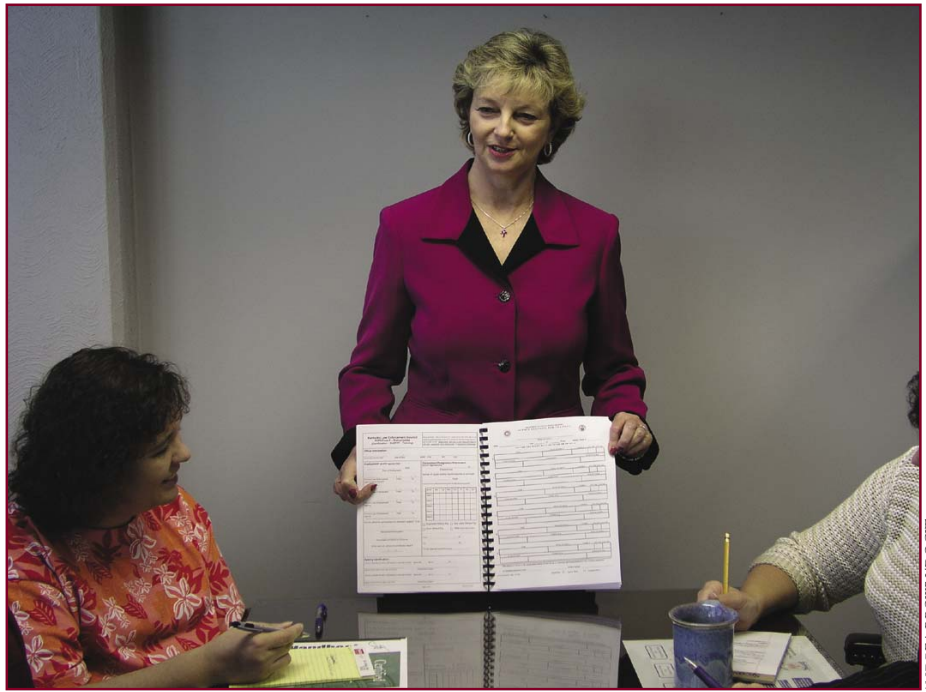
After a brief retirement, I returned to work for DOCJT as an administrative section supervisor in the Records and Registration Section. My records responsibilities included records retention and destruction, handling open records requests and curriculum retention and numbering. Due to growth, the Records and Registration Section was recently divided; I now supervise the Registration Section. In this position, I manage the data entry of all peace officer, coroner and telecommunicator records, as well as training applications. I also oversee the entering of DOCJT employee training records and the issuing of transcripts and replacement certificates. The office of Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons (CCDW) is also a part of my section. I oversee applicant and instructor data entry, record-keeping and certificate distribution. I have six full-time employees under my supervision.

During your 24-year career with DOCJT, of what personal accomplishments are you most proud?

This agency has given me many opportunities to learn and grow by assigning different projects to me. My personal accomplishments are the result of those opportunities.

Before we had a Personnel Section, I served as personnel officer for the agency from 1984 to 1998. I benefited by serving in this capacity. This allowed me to personally meet and become acquainted with all of the new employees and gain knowledge from the experience.

In 1989, Commissioner Bob McKinney assigned me to be the



ANDREA BROWN/DOCJT

editor of the *Training Notes* newsletter. With Jean Bucher's help, I edited, typed, took photos, designed the layout and distributed it to law enforcement agencies and government officials.

In 1997, I helped compile information, design and take photos for the first-ever Department of Criminal Justice Training brochure. In 1999, Commissioner Bizzack appointed me to chair the committee to select interior finishes of the recently completed John W. Bizzack Law Enforcement Training Complex. Later, working with the supply branch manager, I helped select all lobby, dormitory and lounge furniture for the complex.

Recently, I instructed the record-keeping segment in CCDW instructor classes and revised the CCDW applicant and instructor manuals. The program began in 1996, and the manuals needed updating. I revised and reformatted the manuals to make them more readable and effective.

In the client survey that was conducted last year, the highest rated item responded to by the police chiefs, sheriffs and agency directors was: *"The Registration staff is professional and courteous."* I believe that would be the sentiment of most people who deal with the Registration and CCDW staff. We pride ourselves on providing good customer service. I believe everyone on my staff portrays that philosophy, and I'm honored to be their supervisor.

We've seen much growth and expansion in these 24 years, and I am pleased to have been a part of the progression of this agency.

Yes, many changes have occurred during your tenure at DOCJT. What do you see as the most significant change?

A significant change is the numerous opportunities that are now afforded to DOCJT employees. The current administration encourages all staff to pursue educational and training opportunities, and they try to accommodate a flexible work schedule to make that possible.

Also, when I began work, I believe we had only one female instructor and no female managers. Today we have 13 female supervisors/managers (three of which are instructional staff), 14 female instructors and one female assistant director. At this agency you are given the chance to grow and succeed.

Employees in all positions are encouraged to participate in the Certified Public Manager program, a 300-hour nationally accredited certification program. I believe training makes an employee more valuable and promotable. All we have to do is take advantage of the opportunities that are offered here.

When I came to Richmond to attend college, I never imagined that I would eventually return to live, work and raise my family here. We never know the paths that our lives will take, but after all of these years, I feel certain that I could not have found a better place to work.

F.Y.I.

Competition Shoot

Jacinta Feldman Manning
Public Information Officer

Officers from across the state competed in the Department of Criminal Justice Training's 12th annual Competition Shoot for Charity on October 4. The competition was held at the firing range at Boonesborough.

The Competition Shoot is a charity marksmanship contest open to all of Kentucky's sworn officers. This year the competition also included a division for retired officers. Using the weapons they carry on duty, officers shoot at targets from differing distances, positions and time limits.

Charities that have benefited from the Competition Shoot include the Kentucky Sheriffs' Youth Ranch, the Kentucky State Police Trooper Island, The Salvation Army and the United Way. The Competition Shoot committee has not yet decided what charity will receive this year's proceeds.

Winners of this year's Competition Shoot:

Individual Competition

Division One

- 1st Brett Kreilein, Bowling Green Police Department
- 2nd David Ashford, Lexington Police Department
- 3rd Tim Gilbert, Louisville Metro Corrections

Division Two

- 1st John Mairose, Edgewood Police Department
- 2nd Dennis Briscoe, Mount Sterling Police Department
- 3rd Steve Griffin, Jeffersontown Police Department

Division Three

- 1st Brian Colebank, Jeffersontown Police Department
- 2nd Ronald Spurlock, Lexington Police Department
- 3rd Torray Walker, Jeffersontown Police Department

Retired

- 1st James Justice, Pikeville Police Department

Team Competition

- 1st Brett Kreilein and Michael Lemon, Bowling Green Police Department
- 2nd Sean Wint and Scott Noisworthy, Hopkinsville Police Department
- 3rd Anthony O'Bryant and Duard Burdette, Louisville Metro Corrections



Combat Competition

- 1st Steven Griffin, Jeffersontown Police Department
- 2nd Scott Noisworthy, Hopkinsville Police Department
- 3rd J.R. Huff, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

The 2003 Competition Shoot award winners.

Comings and Goings

New Employees

Patricia Rife began work on 8/16/2003 as a document processing specialist I in the Records Section. She comes to the DOCJT from Eastern Kentucky University, where she worked as a custodian.

Brenda Tousignant began work on 10/16/2003 as a purchasing officer II in the Supply Section. She comes to the DOCJT from Springfield Redrying Company, where she worked as a human resources supervisor.

Amanda Basham began work on 10/28/03 as a LET instructor I in the Advanced Telecommunications Section. She comes to DOCJT from Western Kentucky University where she worked as a communications officer for the WKU Police Department.

James Bloomfield began work on 11/01/03 as a LET instructor I in the Basic & Advanced Skills Vehicle Operation Section. He comes to DOCJT from Lexington Fayette Urban County Division of Police where he worked as a police officer.

Patti Hamblin began work on 11/01/03 as a LET instructor I in the Basic & Advanced Skills Vehicle Operations Section. She comes to DOCJT from the City of New Haven Police Department in Connecticut, where she worked as a police sergeant.

Donald Nicholson began work on 11/01/03 as a LET instructor I in the Investigations Section. He comes to DOCJT from Lexington Fayette Urban County Division of Police where he worked as a police sergeant.

Robert Ramsey began work on 11/01/03 as a LET instructor I in the Basic & Advanced Skills Vehicle Operations Section. He comes to DOCJT from Lexington Fayette Urban County Division of Police where he worked as a patrolman.

Meredith Reed began work on 11/01/03 as an administrative specialist II in the Advanced Telecommunications Section. She comes to us from the Boys and Girls Club of Madison County.

Gary Wilson began work on 11/01/03 as a LET instructor I in the Evaluation Section. He comes to DOCJT from Lexington Fayette Urban County Division of Police where he worked as a police officer.

Promotions

Patrick Brown was promoted from document processing specialist III to network analyst I on 9/01/2003.

Don Pendleton was promoted from director of Police Corps to assistant director of Training Support Division on 9/22/2003.

Betty Godsey was promoted from LET instructor-telecommunications to law enforcement training section supervisor, Advanced Telecommunications Section, on 11/01/03.

Transfers

DeAnna Boling transferred on 7/16/2003 from the Computer Section to KLEC/POPS.

Horace Johnson transferred on 9/22/2003 from Training Support to Training Operations.

Gary Shaffer transferred on 11/01/2003 from Professional Development, Investigations to Basic, Skills Vehicle Operations.

Dennis Earls transferred on 11/01/2003 from Basic, Skills Vehicle Operations to Basic, Skills Firearms Section.

Edward Haddix transferred on 11/01/2003 from Basic, Skills Firearms to Basic, General Studies.

Carrie Folsom transferred on 11/01/03 from Basic, Skills Vehicle Operations to Basic, Skills Firearms.

Goings

Greg Howard resigned his position as assistant director of Training Support Division on 08/29/2003 and accepted a position with Lockmasters Security Institute in Nicholasville.



Changing the System

Governor Patton Had Impact on All Aspects of Criminal Justice

Jamie Neal
Public Information Officer

Paul Patton said that his main goal when he became governor was to reform higher education in Kentucky, and he did. But many say that Patton, who will leave the position in January after eight years in office, also made great strides toward improving Kentucky's criminal justice system.

"I think the governor has had a very positive impact on law enforcement and criminal justice in Kentucky," said Dr. Gary Cordner, professor and former dean at the College of Justice & Safety at Eastern Kentucky University. "He made it one of his priorities."

Patton has been instrumental in transforming the criminal justice system in Kentucky on a variety of fronts, from peace officers to the judicial and juvenile justice systems to corrections.

"I would say that his years as they relate to criminal justice has been phenomenal," Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon Burks said.

Patton's initiatives have led to lower crime in Kentucky. The state's citizens feel safe, Burks said.

Blazing a Path

Undoubtedly, the chief accomplishments in the criminal justice system during Patton's administration were the results of the most comprehensive



The year after Governor Patton signed into law Peace Officer Professional Standards, he spoke at a ceremony in Frankfort in which eligible police chiefs and sheriffs received the first POPS certificates.

review of the system to be conducted in more than 20 years, and a reform of the state's juvenile justice operations.

"It wasn't all bad," Patton said of the state of criminal justice when he took office. "There were a lot of things that I thought were good about it, but there were things that needed to be corrected or improved, and those are the things that we've addressed."

Strengthening the Kentucky criminal justice system's weak spots was among the top priorities in Patton's governorship, he said.

Others were education, economic development, infrastructure development and the environment.

"Protecting the lives and the property of its citizens is the first and most fundamental responsibility of government," Patton said. "Government has gotten much larger and much more complicated and must do many, many other things, but the first obligation is to protect its citizens."

In July 1997, Patton formed the Governor's Criminal Justice Response Team, a committee of 30 Kentuckians charged with reviewing the

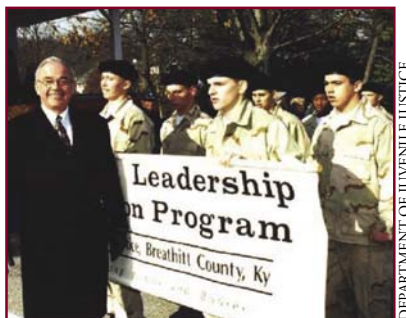
criminal justice system and recommending changes that would make it more effective and efficient. The team was asked to present ideas that would result in greater public safety, increased confidence in the system, reduced crime and recidivism, and improved response to crime victims.

House Bill 455, the governor's Omnibus Crime Bill, was created based on the team's recommendations, which came five months after it began the review. The bill, passed by the 1998 General Assembly, was the most inclusive crime legislation in Kentucky's history.

Among its many mandates, HB 455 created the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council to continue the sort of work that the Criminal Justice Response Team conducted, and it established the Unified Criminal Justice Information System Committee to concentrate on information-sharing and technology use for state and local law enforcement. It also expanded the Automated Fingerprint Identification System to local jails and state correctional facilities, and required that sex offenders complete the sex offender treatment program and that violent offenders serve 85 percent of their sentences prior to being eligible for parole. The bill called for judges to consider lighter sentences for non-violent felons.

The bill also enhanced penalties for hate crimes and gang activity.

State Sen. Robert Stivers III, R-Manchester, who worked with Patton on domestic violence legislation, praised the governor for HB 455 and the bipartisan manner in which he worked with the General



In Frankfort at his second inauguration parade, Governor Patton poses for a photo with a platoon from the Department of Juvenile Justice's Cadet Leadership and Education Program during a stop in their parade march.

Assembly on that legislation and other criminal justice bills.

"It was one of his better pieces of work, very bipartisan," Stivers said.

Improving Peace Officers

Among Patton's goals in criminal justice were increasing training and stipends for Kentucky's peace officers, and those, too, were addressed in the bill.

The measure established Peace Officer Professional Standards, or POPS, 17 pre-employment standards that potential peace officers must pass to become an officer in Kentucky. The standards include physical fitness tests and a background check, and require that applicants be at least 21 years old, have obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, take a polygraph test and have a medical examination.

Restructuring the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund, KLEFPF, so that sheriff's deputies and university police could receive stipends in exchange for training, and raising the stipend from

\$2,500 to \$3,000 a year, also was in the legislation. Previously, only municipal police officers were eligible to receive the pay incentive.

KLEFPF provides annual pay incentives to officers who meet certain criteria. Each officer at an agency participating in KLEFPF must complete basic training within a year of employment and 40 hours of professional development training annually, and have a high school diploma or GED. The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council must approve the basic training curriculum.

In 1996, Patton directed the DOCJT to develop initiatives to advance the entire Kentucky law enforcement community through training. A 68-member committee, which included representatives from law enforcement professional associations like the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, Kentucky Sheriff's Association and Fraternal Order of Police, met during a 10-month period to discuss the possibilities.

The new POPS legislation and restructuring of KLEFPF in HB 455 were a direct result of those meetings and consensus development.

"The support Governor Patton and the General Assembly gave the Kentucky police community, through this and other initiatives designed to advance law enforcement in this state, has accomplished exactly what it was intended to achieve," DOCJT Commissioner John W. Bizzack said.

The same year that the crime bill passed, the state's biennium budget included funds for the first phase of the \$28-million Law Enforcement

See Patton, page 26

Patton: Governor Made Juvenile Justice Programs a Priority



Governor Patton helps break ground in December 2001 for the \$87.4 million Elliott County Prison. Others at the groundbreaking included (from left) Robin Kinney, deputy secretary for the Finance and Administration Cabinet; Keith Pyle of Ray-Bell Construction; U.S. Sen. Walter Blevins; Rep. Rocky Adkins, D-Sandy Hook; Commissioner Vert Taylor of the Department of Corrections; and Elliott County Judge/Executive Charles Pennington.

Reforming Juvenile Justice

Meanwhile, the crime bill also targeted juvenile justice, which underwent a major transformation in Kentucky starting in 1996.

Of all the changes in the criminal justice system during his eight years as governor, Patton said reforming the state's juvenile justice program is the action of which he is most proud.

"The juvenile justice program was truly significant, and I think it will have measurable results in the future in reducing adult crime," Patton said.

When Patton became governor, Kentucky's system for juvenile detention didn't meet federal requirements, making it one of two states not eligible to receive federal grants that would have meant about \$2 million for the state.

At that time, juvenile justice was handled through the state's Cabinet for Families and Children, making that cabinet responsible for working with youths who needed social services and those who were committing crimes.

Patton set forth a bold plan to address the problem of juvenile crime, strongly supporting HB 117, which called for the creation of a unified juvenile justice system.

In 1996, the General Assembly passed the bill, creating the state's Department of Juvenile Justice.

The results of the legislation are that the state's system now focuses on programs to prevent crime rather than just dealing with its results. It also allows victims and school officials more information about juvenile offenders, uses programs that ensure juvenile offenders are closely monitored and has stronger penalties for juveniles convicted of public

Training Complex. The state-of-the-art complex, adjacent to the Funderburk Building on Eastern Kentucky University's campus, features a residence hall and classrooms. The second phase, which includes training facilities for physical training, defensive tactics, driving and firearms, was funded in the 2000 budget. The complex establishes Kentucky as having the premier training facility in the nation.

Law enforcement training and standards "have come light years from where we were eight years ago, and that wouldn't have happened without the governor," said Dr. William Walsh, director of the Southern Police Institute.

Appointing Bizzack as commissioner of the DOCJT was one of the



Governor Patton signs a bill into law to allow the Kentucky State Police commissioner to request a road be named in honor of troopers killed in the line of duty.

most important moves Patton made toward advancing policing in Kentucky, Walsh said. Bizzack brought a new vision to the agency about what law enforcement should be, he said.

offenses. The legislation also satisfied federal requirements for grants.

Two years later, in HB 455, Patton planned a statewide, state-operated juvenile detention system, with the goal being for the state to assume responsibility for the pre-trial detention of alleged delinquent youths and for state-operated detention centers to be located within a 60- to 75-mile radius of every county seat. There are now five such facilities and three in construction.

The bill also established eight local juvenile delinquency prevention councils across the state representing 11 counties with the highest rate of juvenile arrests. They're charged with developing delinquency prevention programs. In fiscal year 2003, the councils funded grants totaling \$2.3 million that provided early intervention, after-school services, mentoring programs and family services.

Patton's administration has been supportive of programs that attempt to keep juveniles from becoming permanent parts of the criminal justice system, Juvenile Justice Commissioner Ronald Bishop said.

There was a lot of progress in Kentucky's juvenile justice system in a short time, and the system is now one that other states emulate, he said.

"I think we're going in the right direction," Bishop said.

More Money, Staff and Courts

Since Patton became governor in 1995, the number of people incarcerated in the state's prisons has risen by more than 5,000 inmates, and those on probation and parole increased early 10,000 people, making housing an issue, according to the Kentucky

Department of Corrections.

The state has had the highest felon population in its history while Patton has been in office, DOC Commissioner Vert Taylor said.

Taylor said he counts Patton's work to get state funds to build the Elliott County Prison to be the governor's No. 1 accomplishment in corrections.

Construction on the \$87.4 million, 894-bed facility is scheduled for completion in 2004.

Patton also has been supportive of programs to help inmates with substance abuse problems, which is the addiction that has landed many of them in prison, Taylor said.

"His insight into problems is very keen," Taylor said. "He has been a very, very good friend to corrections."

With each budget, the governor has also made more gradual – but equally important – changes in other areas of criminal justice.

During Patton's time as governor, salaries for state troopers have been increased, as has the staff available to prosecutors. The number of public defenders also has been raised, along with their pay, Patton said. There also are more judges.



Governor Patton shakes hands with Juan Manuel González Escamilla, the now former director of the State Police Academy of Michoacán, Mexico, at a 2001 kick off for the Kentucky Police Corps' academy. Cadets spend two weeks in Mexico as part of their training.

DOC/T FILE PHOTO

The state has established family courts in about 40 counties to focus solely on legal matters involving families, such as adoptions, divorces, domestic violence, child support and runaway children. The courts were created so that such issues get the highest priority and don't compete with criminal and civil cases for judicial time.

As the state's first two-term governor, Patton was still making changes to Kentucky's criminal justice system this year. In March, he signed a bill, which was widely supported by both houses of the General Assembly, requiring all full-time telecommunicators to complete a three- or four-week training academy, depending on their employing agencies' technology.

"His record will stand the test of time," Justice Cabinet Secretary Burks said. "He outlined a path. We're on it and doing extremely well."



ARCVIEW MAP CREATED BY JARRED BAILL/DOCJT

Targeting the Targets

Pilot Assessments Completed for the Community Vulnerability Assessment Program

*Pamela Trautner, Director of Communications
Justice Cabinet*

Alexandria, Williamsburg, Eddyville and Campbellsville put their mettle to the test as teams of assessors spent a busy week in each community evaluating potential targets that terrorists or criminals might consider attacking.

The evaluation process was part of the Department of Criminal Justice Training's Community Vulnerability Assessment Program. DOCJT partnered with the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and the Kentucky League of Cities to create the program, which helps communities take a closer look at themselves to identify and protect targets before an attack happens.

Risk Assessment Methodology-Community, or RAM-C, is a rational and systematic process that has been developed to assist communities in assessing threats, prioritizing targets and identifying consequences. RAM-C also assists in assessing completeness and effectiveness of security systems in response to most-likely threats, and helps communities to more effectively use resources to correct identified vulnerabilities in security and response systems.

Each community's police chief led local efforts and worked closely with DOCJT's Special Project Coordinator Clay Bailey and his assessment team. Overall, the pilot program has been an extremely

beneficial partnership for local law enforcement and the department. Not only have the communities come away with a vulnerability assessment and various recommendations, but, DOCJT will also evaluate the overall process and look at ways to institutionalize the program and take it statewide.

A quick look at the vulnerability assessment process includes six steps:

1. Planning – initial screening, discussions
2. Characterize assets – identify possible targets
3. Determine consequences – prioritize targets
4. Define threats – likelihood of attack
5. Define safeguards – protection systems
6. Analyze system – look at system effectiveness

Throughout the week the majority of the assessment team's time was spent on public targets in each community. Using the six steps in RAM-C, the team looked at vulnerabilities impacting such areas as communications infrastructure, utilities, water sources, education facilities, government services and buildings, transportation, emergency services and recreational venues.

The intent for the week was to work closely with the police chief and his staff in teaching them the assessment methodology, while giving them hands-on experience assessing public venues and functions. In turn, local officials will take their training and work with the private sector business and industry entities.

“Following September 11th, DOCJT resisted the route of simply preparing new curricula or special classes for police training on issues of domestic preparedness,” DOCJT Commissioner Bizzack said. “Following discussions with chiefs, sheriffs and other law enforcement heads from around the state, it was determined that DOCJT could best serve the needs of Kentucky law enforcement by assisting in developing a program that would help communities develop their own public safety plan to assure preparedness in their respective communities. We merged our efforts with the interests of the Kentucky League of Cities and Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, and through the expertise of Clay Bailey developed this program, which is now recognized as the best direction we could have taken on this important issue.”

A Terrorist Behind Every Tree?

Bailey is keenly aware that the public must be educated on what preparedness is all about. As project coordinator he's made many presentations to community groups, local officials, legislators and others to let them know what DOCJT is doing in its Community Vulnerability Assessment Program. He has said many times, “I don't see a terrorist behind every tree. But I do see the need to be prepared for any kind of violence or attack, which could come from a common criminal or disgruntled employee.

“All communities, whether large or small, have areas of vulnerability or potential targets for violence. The threat is nebulous. You don't know where they'll come from. What we're doing has broad crime prevention implications.

“Officials, residents, emergency responders across the state are hungry for information about protecting themselves against an array of threats. This program really helps get the information out to everyone.”

Bailey made a similar presentation to the Interim Joint Committee on Seniors, Veterans, Military Affairs and Public Protection on September 4. He received positive feedback from the committee.

“Looks like we're starting to grow some legs out there, actually getting a handle on this,” said Dan Seum, R - Louisville.

After the meeting ended Seum said that he thought Bailey was easily understood and that the Justice Cabinet should be commended for bringing Bailey on board to work on the project. “He actually has a plan, not everyone else has one,” Seum said.

Alexandria Mayor Dan McGinley said that his first revelation on homeland security was that it is not all about threats from foreign terrorists, but it's about protecting life and property from Columbine-like situations or even from disgruntled employees or common criminals. “Once we understood that, we dug into the evaluation process wholeheartedly,” he said.

The Familiarity Factor

Assessors, with fresh eyes and an outside perspective, are able to recognize potential targets that have become invisible to the community.



Department of Criminal Justice Training Commissioner John Bizzack presents a Certificate of Community Preparedness to Campbellsville Mayor Brenda Allen and Taylor County Judge/Executive Paul Patton. Paul Deines of the Kentucky League of Cities watches the presentation.

When it comes to looking at our own communities, the *familiarity factor* certainly can impact how and what we see. And, to some degree, the familiarity factor may influence what local law enforcement officials see as well. That's where the outside team of assessors really contributes to the overall security review of the community.

“The team identified several issues with public safety communications equipment that we walked past every day,” Campbellsville Police Chief Bill Cassell said. “Having a pair of fresh eyes looking at our facilities with security in mind uncovered these issues.”

Alexandria Police Chief Mike Ward noted that for years local law enforcement had done security assessments in the form of community-oriented policing, crime prevention, Neighborhood Watch and various other programs, but that DOCJT's program took traditional methods a step further.

“The RAM-C process made us look at the community from an entirely different perspective, one that all these previous programs didn't come close to measuring,” he said.

Prevention is the Priority

The most important piece of the entire community vulnerability assessment initiative is to prevent something from happening. That is, mitigate undesirable consequences — loss of life, loss of revenue, loss of vital equipment and loss of vital capabilities. At the end of the week's assessment, local officials in all four pilot communities were briefed on what deficiencies the team found, recommendations on security upgrades and suggested policy and procedure changes to mitigate identified risks to critical assets.

With the important support of local elected officials, law enforcement will take the assessment information and develop a prioritization plan, which will look at the cost of protection against the risks posed. In many situations, the public will not notice a dramatic difference with changes, but should experience more of a

Statewide LEN News

In the Spotlight

STATEWIDE

seamless transition to a higher sense of awareness on the part of local officials, public services and the business community.

"I think being on the offensive and being prepared is a much better plan than having to defend yourself after an attack. Training people to be on the alert and aware of their vulnerabilities should make our community a safer place to live," Campbellsville Mayor Brenda Allen said.

To make a community safer may not entail a huge monetary outlay. In fact many changes can be made without a lot of investment. For example, in Campbellsville the assessment team noticed a window that was next to a very vulnerable piece of equipment. The assessment team recommended the window be blocked, which is fairly inexpensive as compared to relocating the equipment.

"What I noticed was that they (the team) identified issues, and the fixes that were suggested, always started with the least expensive fix first," Chief Cassell said. "You could tell the team had thought through the issue."

Williamsburg Mayor Bill Nighbert echoed the sentiments of mayors from the other pilot communities in saying his community truly benefited from Bailey's and the team's expertise, something his community did not have locally or could afford. "We have benefited greatly from the evaluation and are now in the process of implementing as much as we can now and trying to prepare financially to do the rest. Having gone through the exercise we are more confident that we are in touch with what we might face in an ever-changing world," Nighbert said.

Small, Rural Community Focus Unique

DOCJT's Community Vulnerability Assessment Program is unique because it focuses on small, rural communities that have just as much need to be aware of their vulnerabilities as large metro areas. This also has been an ideal way for DOCJT to evaluate the program and work closely with the Kentucky League of Cities and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, which are co-sponsoring agencies for the program.

"In keeping with KLC's mission of strengthening cities, helping communities, their leadership, police and citizens be better prepared in the area of homeland security falls right in line with our objectives," said Paul Deines, insurance operations manager for KLC.

It was a natural fit for KLC to partner with DOCJT on this initiative. The league helped identify cities that had strong local leadership and innovative police departments as well as unique challenges. Again, with the focus being on smaller communities, the initiative moved quickly from academic training to on-site practical exercises.

What's Next?

Local elected and law enforcement officials know that homeland security means additional work for police departments, which translates into more money. Alexandria Mayor McGinley mentioned the need for federally appropriated money for homeland security to make its way to local communities. "We've contacted Congressman Ken Lucas, as he's on the homeland security committee, to make sure there are rules for smaller communities to access the money and that it shouldn't all go to larger communities. We need to have access to a portion," he said.

Helping communities gain access to money is another one of the program's goals. A major outcome from the vulnerability assessment is not only recommendations on security improvement, but also documented, up-to-date information that can be readily used to apply for funds.

Each community will take the recommendations and decide how and when to proceed. Eddyville Police Chief Bill Craig indicated the assessment reinforced city officials' awareness of security in Eddyville. They are now dovetailing information and lessons learned from RAM-C and applying that to a different assessment for KLC.

The overwhelming consensus of local law enforcement is that the weeklong assessment is just the beginning. "When General Bailey's team left our city, our work really began.

The assessment process is a living, breathing, continuing project that I don't see ever ending," said Chief Ward.

Ongoing Challenge

One of the biggest challenges is community awareness. The support of community leaders, law enforcement and all emergency responders is necessary for making localities safer. However, people must realize that 85 percent of critical infrastructure and things that would appeal to a criminal are in the private sector. So buy-in and support from the business community is critical as well. The other key component to the overall success of a community's initiative is individual preparedness.

The Community Vulnerability Assessment Program is new for DOCJT. The pilot assessments were crucial in terms of solidifying everyone's role in the process, along with strengthening the sponsors' partnership among DOCJT, KLEC and KLC.

The long-range goal of the entire program is for communities to manage their limited resources to ensure better public safety and crime prevention.



Sales Manager Alan Aycock (front) from the Agri-Port terminal, with assessment team members Clay Bailey (left) and Van Spencer, look at possible vulnerabilities in Lyon County.

JARRED BALL/DOCJT

Grant Opportunities for Law Enforcement Agencies

The Office for Security Coordination (OSC) functions as a clearinghouse for information regarding homeland security. As such, the OSC maintains a database of federal funding programs. This list of grants, which are applicable to law enforcement, was pulled from the overall database. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of grants can be accessed on the web at <http://homeland.ky.gov/grantmatrix.doc>.

E. Byrne Formula Grants

Purpose: To support 29 purpose areas specified in the authorization legislation. Generally, funds may be used to provide additional personnel, equipment, facilities (including upgraded and additional law enforcement crime laboratories), personnel training and equipment.

Funding Beneficiaries: State and units of local governments
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/byrne.html

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant

Purpose: To provide funds to units of local government for the purposes of reducing crime and improving public safety. Funds may be used for one or more of seven program purpose areas.

Funding Beneficiaries: Units of local government within a state
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/lleb_g_app.html

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training

Purpose: To provide delivery of specialized, multiagency anti-terrorism preparedness training. This training, along with related research, law enforcement intelligence, operational-issues development, and technical assistance support activities, is delivered to state and local law enforcement and prosecution authorities. This project is tailored to interventions in domestic terrorism. Major portions of the program's preparedness and operational readiness outcomes are equally applicable to any terrorist threat or incident whether domestically or internationally inspired.

Funding Beneficiaries: State and local law enforcement and prosecution authorities
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja

Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants

Purpose: To increase police presence and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community; to expand community policing efforts through the use of technology and other innovative strategies; to increase security and reduce violence in our nation's schools; to address crime and disorder problems; and to otherwise enhance public safety.

Funding Beneficiaries: States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia thereof
www.cops.usdoj.gov

Cops in Schools

Purpose: To provide funding to help law enforcement agencies hire and train additional community policing professionals to work in and around schools. CSI also funds training for these school resource officers (SROs) and the school administrators with whom they work. To support the advancement of homeland security, COPS incorporates instruction on terrorism prevention, emergency response,

and the critical role of schools in community preparedness and disaster recovery.

Funding Beneficiaries: To be eligible under this grant program, agencies must demonstrate that they have primary law enforcement authority within the partner school(s) identified in their application and demonstrate an inability to implement this project without federal assistance.

www.cops.usdoj.gov

Homeland Security Overtime Program

Purpose: To increase the amount of overtime funding available to support community policing and homeland security efforts. COPS' HSOP will support programs that increase community safety and security, and reduce public fear. HSOP grants will supplement the selected agencies' state or locally-funded officer overtime budgets, increasing the amount of overtime funding available for these critical functions.

Funding Beneficiaries: Tribal, state and local law enforcement agencies
www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=868

Universal Hiring Program

Purpose: To provide funding directly to local, state and tribal jurisdictions for the salaries and benefits of newly hired officers engaged in community policing. UHP provides funding to all eligible communities, regardless of size, for the direct hire of police officers and sheriffs' deputies. These newly hired officers are then deployed into community policing, or a comparable number of veteran officers may be redeployed into community policing activities in their place.

Funding Beneficiaries: State, local, federally recognized tribal and public law enforcement agencies, as well as jurisdictions serving special populations

www.cops.usdoj.gov/default.asp?Item=53

Interoperable Communications Technology Program Grant

Purpose: To facilitate communications interoperability public safety responders at the state and local level.

Funding Beneficiaries: Tribal, state and local law enforcement agencies
www.cops.usdoj.gov/

First Responders Counter-Terrorism Training Assistance

(Counter-Terrorism Training, ATT)

Purpose: To enhance the capabilities of first responders in managing the consequences of terrorist acts.

Funding Beneficiaries: All fire and emergency first responders and law enforcement personnel with operational and/or incident management responsibilities

www.dhs.gov

Justice Cabinet Secretary Reflects on Change

*Ishmon F. Burks, Secretary
Kentucky Justice Cabinet*

Change is upon us in state government as Governor Paul Patton's administration comes to an end. Throughout his administration, though, he has championed change and efforts to make government more effective and efficient. His leadership certainly has been felt in the Justice Cabinet, encompassing state and local law enforcement and Kentucky's correctional system.



Secretary Ishmon Burks

As such, I wish to extend my appreciation to Governor Patton for his support of law enforcement and his leadership on criminal justice reform issues. He set the stage in 1997 by forming the Governor's Criminal Justice Response Team that made recommendations ranging from the simple and straightforward to the innovative. House Bill 455, passed during the 1998 General Assembly, transformed the team's recommendations into a comprehensive crime bill. The bill created the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, instituted peace officer professional standards, required violent offenders to serve 85 percent of their sentence, and provided for the enhanced tracking of sex offenders and better communication to the public about their release.

Under his direction, he fully saw the imperative need to improve the quality of people entering law enforcement, which in turn would provide better services to the citizens of Kentucky. Peace Officer Professional Standards has

made this a reality through pre-certification standards.

One of Governor Patton's more ambitious goals has been to integrate Kentucky's criminal justice information systems because today's environment demands that critical information be accessible quickly and easily. To say the migration of Kentucky's systems from antiquated to state-of-the-art has been a challenge is an understatement. To date, considerable progress has been made in the effort to integrate these systems throughout the Commonwealth among federal, state and local agencies.

These are only a few highlights of Governor Patton's commitment to law enforcement and to creating safer, more secure communities for all Kentuckians. We all know our law enforcement and criminal justice system continually face many challenges, which are magnified by decreasing budgets and increasing workloads.

Change will come, whether it be today, tomorrow or next week. To which degree we feel the impact, though, has much to do with our attitude and willingness to embrace new ideas and leadership. I encourage everyone to work, individually or collectively, to foster new ideas and implement change ensuring a safer Kentucky.

Governor Patton provided valuable leadership for us over the past eight years. I thank him for his ideas and vision for change.

CALEA Announces Agency Support Fund

CALEA Submitted

At its 2003 Summer Conference, the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., approved the creation of the CALEA Agency Support Fund (CASF). The purpose of the CASF is to award grants to small agencies in law enforcement, public safety communications and public safety training that seek initial accreditation, but are unable to do so due to lack of funds. The scope of the grant program extends to all agencies meeting the CASF eligibility criteria.

Through this grant program, eligible agencies will receive a waiver of the administrative portion of their initial accreditation fees. On-site fees will not be waived. CALEA's commission approved two sources of income for the fund: the net profits from the sale of CALEA's wearable merchandise and a 10 percent contribution from any annual budget surplus.

Any law enforcement agency, public safety communications agency or public safety training academy that meets the CALEA-established criteria for participating in the accreditation programs is eligible to apply for a grant. The grants are primarily directed at agencies with 50 or fewer full-

time employees at the time of application. Agencies selected to receive a grant will be required to pay an application fee of \$250 for law enforcement agencies and \$200 for public safety communications agencies and public safety training academies.

Agencies applying for consideration must: (1) be seeking initial accreditation (2) be a legally constituted state, province, county or local governmental entity with a mandated responsibility to enforce laws, provide public safety communications services or provide public safety training.

The commission staff has developed a grant application package that can be ordered by calling the CALEA office at (800) 368-3757. This package also can be downloaded directly from CALEA's Web site at www.calea.org.

For more information about the CALEA Agency Support Fund, contact Executive Director Sylvester Daughtry Jr. at (800) 368-3757, extension 31, or Planning/Research Coordinator Reginald Newell, extension 39.

Kentucky ABC Receives KACP Accreditation

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

The Kentucky Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control has been awarded the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police Accreditation Certificate. Kentucky ABC is the first state law enforcement agency to obtain this distinguished award.

The KACP's accreditation program is one of the most valuable and cost-effective ways that a law enforcement agency can enhance its effectiveness and professionalism. The division's management team has worked for nearly two years to complete the accreditation process and achieve this recognition.

"Our Enforcement Division is second to none in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This accreditation is just another step on the ladder of professionalism that the Enforcement Division has worked so hard to achieve. We are extremely proud of their efforts," ABC Commissioner Stephen Horner said.

Applying for the KACP's accreditation program was aimed at improving ABC's internal policies, procedures, evidence handling and control, and facility security. Complying with the established standards not only protects the department, but also can protect the investigators against personal liability issues.

The award was presented to ABC Enforcement Division's management team at the KACP's annual conference that was held in Fort Mitchell.

Riding With Reason

Blue Knights Motorcycle Rally Raises More Than \$4,700 for KLEMF

Jacinta Feldman Manning
Public Information Officer

The Blue Knights Kentucky XI chapter raised \$4,750 for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation at its first-ever Law Enforcement Memorial Ride.

The 25-mile motorcycle ride also honored the officers who were killed in the line of duty in 2002: Pulaski County Sheriff Sam Catron and Trimble County Deputy Jailer Howard "Buck" Callis.

The ride, which was held Saturday, September 13, drew 168 motorcycles and 199 riders. Riders from law enforcement agencies all across Kentucky filled the parking lot of the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

Bikers began their ride in front of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial and ended at the University of Kentucky Extension Office in Garrard County.



Walmart employee Shawn Rice presents a \$1,000 check from Walmart Foundation to KLEMF president, Greg Howard. Also present were DOCJT instructors Joe Gililand and Tom Blankenship.



ANDREA BROWN/DOCJT

In the Spotlight with Chief Fred Otto

The following interviews were conducted by Edliniae Sweat.



Fred Otto was appointed July 1, 2003, as the new chief of police at the University of Kentucky. He is a native of Fort Thomas and is a former Kentucky State trooper. He has served as chief for the University of Missouri Police Department and the Highland Heights Police Department. Otto received a bachelor's degree in Police Administration and a master's degree in Criminal Justice from

Eastern Kentucky University. He has a master's degree in Public Administration from Xavier University. He also has completed several other law enforcement training programs, including the FBI National Academy.

What advice would you give to law enforcement executives on increasing/improving morale in your agency?

I believe that to improve morale in an agency you must have excellent communication from bottom to top and top to bottom, which is greatly enhanced by community policing and people-involved programs. As a chief, I try to interact with all employees, regardless of rank, to find out what problems/concerns they may have. Having good equipment and salaries, being positive, helping people, being fair, listening to concerns from people, providing professional training and making people proud to be a part of the department improves overall department morale.

What aspect of your life helped shape your career as a law enforcement executive?

Attending the College of Justice and Safety at EKU made a major impact on my life. Robert Bagby, former Dean Posey and Robert Clark Stone were all very influential, as well as several people in the greater Cincinnati area, such as Chief Lyle Schwartz, Covington P.D.; Chief Richard Quehl, Fort Thomas P.D.; and Jacob Schott and Stanley Schrotel of the Cincinnati P.D.

With the ever-increasing terrorist threat level, how has your department prepared itself, and what advice can you give other Kentucky law enforcement agencies?

The events of September 11, 2001, brought to the attention of many agencies, including our own, that we were remiss in training and coordinating responses with other agencies. Immediately after this event, we evaluated our ability to respond effectively to a weapons of mass destruction or other terrorist event. From this evaluation we developed a list of needs including training of personnel, equipment and interagency response. Since September 11, we have equipped our officers better by training them to recognize, as well as respond to, a terrorist event. We also participated in training and other information-sharing platforms with our local, state and federal counterparts.

"I believe that to improve morale in an agency you must have excellent communication from bottom to top and top to bottom, which is greatly enhanced by community policing and people-involved programs."

Chief Fred Otto

The best advice for any agency, no matter how large or small, that I could give is to recognize that this could happen in your community. Thus, you need to be prepared whether you have a one-man department or a force of 1,000.

How do you think training ranks in Kentucky compared to other states?

I believe the basic academy, as well as the 40-hour training requirement, has improved law enforcement throughout the state. Other states should copy the advancements that the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training has made in professionalizing state and local law enforcement agencies.

What are some of the challenges facing university policing today?

The following are challenges that a university campus faces today: terrorism, crime on campus, budgeting constraints, aggravated sexual assaults, alcohol and drug abuse, as well as crimes on campus that may be committed by students or individuals from outside the university community. Campuses are not islands unto themselves. Each member of our community has an individual responsibility to promote safety.

I hope to bring the experiences and training obtained from other campuses to implement effective safety at the University of Kentucky. The DOCJT and Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Safety will help me to initiate innovative practices. Dr. Todd and other administrators have a genuine concern for every faculty, staff, students and visitor to our campus.

Statewide LEN News

In the Spotlight with Chief Jeffrey Sharpe

STATEWIDE



Chief Sharpe has been at the Middlesboro Police Department since January 1982. He has been a patrol officer, patrol sergeant, firearms instructor, and shift commander. He has also worked in investigations. In March 1995, Mayor Ben Hickman appointed him chief. Chief Sharpe attended Eastern Kentucky University from 1978 to 1981, majoring in accounting. He returned as a

part-time student in 1991 and graduated in 1995 with a Bachelor of Science in Police Administration. Chief Sharpe is an adjunct law enforcement instructor at Southeast Community College.

What steps are you taking to keep up with technology?

This is one of the most difficult things for small agencies to do. Funding is always a problem, and it is sometimes difficult to convince budgeters of the necessity for these improvements. At Middlesboro, we have actively pursued every grant opportunity possible, which has kept local funds free for more traditional expenditures. We try to carefully evaluate emerging technologies and prioritize our wish lists. Sometimes we have to make do with older technology or even build our own. Recently, agencies in southeast Kentucky have been the recipients of a technology program funded by the Department of Justice. Congressman Harold Rogers secured the funding which is administered by the Center for Rural Development and provides direct technology awards. One phase of this program has placed laptop computers in 80 percent of the patrol units in the target area.

What advice would you give to law enforcement executives on maintaining and/or improving morale in their agency?

This is a critical time in law enforcement. Many of the chiefs and sheriffs I speak with report staffing shortages and recruiting problems, and most say that pay and benefits are issues of major concern. Obviously this has to have an adverse impact on morale, and unfortunately, is beyond the control of most law enforcement executives. However, I believe there are three things all executives must do to reduce morale problems in most situations. First, we must always be thinking about improving employee conditions. This could mean anything from officer safety, to pay and benefits, to office space. It may require some creative thinking and definitely requires relentless politicking. Second, listen as much as you talk. Get out of the office and talk with your officers from time to time. In theory, we hired them because we were impressed with their potential. We shouldn't waste it. If you're like me, you don't know everything. Finally, lead. Indecision and detachment can destroy a department. You must understand that you can never please everyone, and make your decisions based on the needs of the service. Make an effort to keep your knowledge current and let your officers know that you are willing to do anything they do. You cannot lead from behind any more than you can push a rope.

“Statutory changes have mainly gone in favor of improved law enforcement, investigative resources and technology. Field equipment is more efficient and less costly. However, the most significant improvements have come in the quality of new hires and the level of training they receive.”

Chief Jeffrey Sharpe

With the ever-increasing terrorist threat level, how has your department prepared itself, and what advice can you give other Kentucky law enforcement agencies?

It is easy to place less importance on this issue than we should. We have very few potential targets in Kentucky that could be considered high-probability sites. But if September 11 taught us anything, it should be that predictability and terrorism rarely appear in the same sentence. I don't consider my department to be adequately prepared yet, and I suspect that few departments are. I do believe we are better prepared than we were and we are improving steadily. While I am acquiring personal protective equipment and related items as funds allow, I intend to focus on training as much as possible.

What improvements have you seen in law enforcement during your 22 years of service?

Of course there have been many changes since my first day on the street. Statutory changes have mainly gone in favor of improved law enforcement, investigative resources and technology. Field equipment is more efficient and less costly. However, the most significant improvements have come in the quality of new hires and the level of training they receive. I believe that the Peace Officer Professional Standards legislation was the single most important thing to happen to Kentucky law enforcement since the creation of the original Bureau of Training.

In the Spotlight with Chief James Pendergraff



Chief Pendergraff is a native of Madisonville, Kentucky. His law enforcement career began at the University of Kentucky as a patrol officer with the campus police in July 1975. In May 1979 he gained a position at the Madisonville Police Department, where he served more than 18 years in various capacities, retiring at the rank of captain in May 1997. Pendergraff became

chief of the Russellville Police Department in November 1999.

He holds a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice and a master's degree in Public Administration, both from Murray State University. He is also a graduate of the 87th Southern Police Institute's Administrative Officers Course. Pendergraff has taught classes at the college level, serving as an adjunct faculty member at Madisonville Community College.

He is married to Paula, his wife of 26 years. They have three children, two girls and a boy, and one grandson.

What steps are you taking to keep up with technology?

The Russellville Police Department, like many small agencies, has limited resources. So we must endeavor to get the most out of the resources we have available. This usually entails monitoring what larger agencies are doing, as well as monitoring professional journals and other sources of information such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police Web site www.theiacp.org.

There are several projects we have undertaken in the past four years to keep up with technology. We have expanded our local computer network to provide computer access to all personnel. This project included purchasing all new hardware, as well as the installation of a new record-management system package. All of our incident reports and traffic collisions are now computer generated and we are a NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System) certified reporting agency. In late 1999, we also transitioned to a new trunking radio system in a joint effort with the county government. In doing so, we purchased new mobile and portable radios with greater capabilities than our old system.

The Russellville Police Department is located in an older, historic building in the downtown area, which makes structural changes somewhat challenging. We were able to upgrade our interview room two years ago by installing an up-to-date recording system with remote monitoring capabilities. We also upgraded our evidence room by installing a locker system designed specifically for evidence collection.

One area we identified as being especially lacking was that of surveillance equipment for drug enforcement. We have been fortunate in the past three years to have received sufficient federal grant money to purchase the necessary surveillance and wiring equipment. We have also been able to assist other surrounding agencies with personnel and the use of the equipment.

"Most anyone can, with proper training, perform the day-to-day management functions, but leadership goes above and beyond management. As leaders we should inspire a shared vision."

Chief James Pendergraff

Our current budget has allocated funds to purchase digital cameras for all sworn personnel as well as to purchase new radar units. In the near future we hope to obtain funding for mobile data terminals.

What advice would you give to law enforcement executives on maintaining and/or improving morale in your agency?

Morale at any police agency is very much like ocean waves; it has highs and lows. Our job as law enforcement executives is to keep morale at the crest for as long as possible. One of the main ways to accomplish this is to be a leader. Most anyone can, with proper training, perform the day-to-day management functions, but leadership goes above and beyond management. As leaders we should inspire a shared vision. All personnel in the agency should have input and be familiar with the agency's mission, goals and objectives. We provide our personnel with copies of the short-term and long-term strategic plans, which they have helped to formulate.

We as law enforcement executives should have as a primary focus the development and training of personnel. All supervisory ranks should be training their replacements. Our people are our most valuable resource, and we should treat them as such by ensuring they have the tools, equipment and training to accomplish the agency's mission.

All too often in my police career, I have heard complaints from all levels of the organization that there is a communication problem. One of the best ways to address the communication issue is to talk to your personnel both formally and informally. This can be done through regular staff meetings, attending roll calls, fluctuating your schedule to be visible to all shifts or just getting out the office and working the streets occasionally with beat officers. Having an open-door policy can sometimes make for a hectic day, but in today's era of participative management it is a necessity.

Statewide LEN News

In the Spotlight with Chief James Pendergraff

With an ever-increasing threat level, how has your department prepared itself, and what advice can you give other Kentucky law enforcement agencies?

We have worked with our local emergency planning committee; which includes emergency services, local industries, and various other agencies, to review our local contingency plans and to identify other areas of concern. This review led to purchasing new equipment for several agencies either through direct funding or available grants. We have sent personnel to additional training and also attend regional anti-terrorism task force meetings. Our No. 1 defense against the ever-increasing threat level is communication at all levels.

What are your agency's future projects?

We are currently in the process of obtaining accreditation through the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. This has necessitated that we take a hard look at the way we conduct our operation. The first major task was to revise our policy and procedures manual. This is almost completed and we hope to have the new manuals printed in the very near future. We anticipate having the accreditation process completed within the next few months.

As with many jurisdictions, we are faced with illegal drug issues. Part of our local solution is to develop a drug task force, which includes all of the law enforcement agencies in Logan County. Our long-range plan is to expand the drug task force to include the neighboring counties of Butler and Simpson.

What has been your biggest challenge as chief since you took office in 1999?

Without a doubt, changing the organizational culture has been the biggest challenge. Significant changes in this area can take several years to accomplish and are often met with resistance. One of the first objectives I had was to learn the department's history in order to gain a better understanding of how the culture developed to 1999. The next step was to develop a plan on where the agency was going and how we were going to get there. What we found was that the department was primarily functioning under the traditional model of policing, in the reactionary mode, and we wanted to move towards a modern model, which is predominantly proactive.

In order to effect these changes, we have undertaken several measures. The first change was in the area of training. Officers now receive additional training above the 40 hours required by statute and have input on the type of classes they attend. Supervisors are required to attend the Administrative Officers Course at the Southern Police Institute, as well as any other leadership classes that are available.

Other measures we have taken include the implementation of a local CrimeStoppers program in early 2000. Within the last two years we have been able to expand the number of bicycle officers from two to six. We are at present conducting our first citizen's police academy. And we hope to be able to revitalize our Neighborhood Watch in the very near future.



Memorial License Plate

Just a reminder: The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation offers an alternative option to the state's standard license plate. The initial cost of the foundation's specialty plate is \$50, and has an annual renewal fee of \$25. The foundation receives \$10 from the sale of each specialty plate and each renewal. So far the foundation has raised more than \$90,000 from the sale of these attractive specialty plates, and expects to raise another \$100,000 from them next year.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation provides law enforcement officers and their families with emergency, medical and educational support, so the revenue raised from the license plate fees goes directly back to the Kentucky law enforcement community.

The license plates have become the foundation's best and most reliable revenue source, and have enabled it to increase the benefit amount from \$500 to \$1,000. Supporting the beautiful and dignified plate is the single best thing the public can do to help with the foundation's mission, and it gives them an outlet to thank officers in a meaningful and public fashion.

Anyone can purchase a KLEMF specialty plate when you renew your motor vehicle tags. They are available at County Clerk's offices across the state. For more information on the specialty plates, or on any of the other KLEMF merchandise, visit our Web site at docjt.jus.state.ky.us/klemf/.

New KSP Training Program Targets Teen Driving Skills

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

Twenty-three students representing 21 high schools throughout the Commonwealth checked into the Kentucky State Police Academy in Frankfort on Monday, September 15, for five days of classroom and hands-on driving instruction designed to decrease teenage driving deaths. The students participated in the Drive To Stay Alive program, an innovative effort by the Kentucky State Police that targets counties with high teen traffic crash and fatality rates.

"Tragically, in 2002, there were 29,893 motor vehicle collisions involving drivers aged 16 to 18 in Kentucky," KSP Commissioner Patrick N. Simpson said. "This represents 21 percent of all collisions in the state during this time period. The Drive To Stay Alive program is specifically designed to have an impact on this problem."

During the training, students were taught by KSP-certified driving instructors to recognize the most common factors leading to fatal crashes. The curriculum featured topics such as vehicle dynamics and skid control, safety belts and airbags, impaired driving, off-road recovery, evasive maneuver, controlled braking, multiple turns and lane interchange. It also included three days of hands-on instruction in actual motor vehicle skills at the Kentucky Speedway in Sparta.

The real benefits of the program begin after the students com-

plete the course and return to their individual schools, said Lt. Col. Rodney Brewer, commander of the KSP Division of Police Services.

"The students will partner with an experienced Kentucky State Police trooper to spread the message to the student body in each school," he said. "The real value of the program is based on the concept that a message conveyed by a fellow student carries a more personal tone with other students, and is therefore more effective."

The students selected for the program represented schools in Anderson, Bourbon, Boyd, Bullitt, Calloway, Carroll, Clay, Hardin, Henry, Knox, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Scott, Taylor, Trimble and Wayne counties.

Brewer pointed out that 19 percent of all fatal collisions in the state during 2002 involved teenage drivers, and 58.1 percent of the teenage highway fatalities in the counties targeted for the Drive to Stay Alive program were not restrained.

"This program provides practical instruction that will enhance the skills and sensitivities of Kentucky's teen drivers," Brewer said. "Once it spreads throughout the school system, the benefits should certainly pay off in reduced teen crashes and more lives saved."

Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement Officers Receive National Awards for Criminal Interdiction

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement officers Shannon Chelf, Joey Conn and Steve Burke recently received distinguished awards for criminal interdiction at the 13th Annual Motor Vehicle Criminal Interdiction, Intelligence Networking and Training Conference in Phoenix, Arizona. The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration sponsored the conference. An awards banquet was held at the conference to honor top law enforcement officers and recognize interdiction programs throughout North America.

Officer Shannon Chelf received the most prestigious award of the night. Officer Chelf was awarded the Interdiction Officer of the Year. Over the past year, Officer Chelf initiated or assisted in six bulk drug seizures on Interstate-65 in western Kentucky. As a result of these drug cases, KVE was

able to seize and remove more than 600 pounds of marijuana and 64 pounds of cocaine with a street value of \$1,171,200. The agency also seized more than \$857,750 in currency.

KVE also was recognized for having the top criminal interdiction team in the country. KVE's Special Operations officers Joey Conn, Steve Burke and Shannon Chelf make up the team that is assigned to patrol the Interstate-65 corridor. The team was credited with seizing more than 1,448 pounds of marijuana with a street value of \$3.2 million.

These awards completed the trifecta for KVE. In 2000, Lt. Randy Jenkins was given the Instructor of the Year Award. KVE is the only law enforcement agency to win the top three awards presented at this national conference.

Statewide Briefs

Riley Becomes Department's First Black Sergeant

In a historic move, the Daviess County Sheriff's Department has promoted a black deputy to the rank of sergeant for the first time ever, according to Owensboro's Messenger-Inquirer.

Kenny Riley, who had been a deputy assigned to security at the county's judicial center, was selected as a sergeant in August. Riley is now supervisor of judicial security. His duties include overseeing bailiffs and ensuring safety for court workers.

He was promoted based on his work history at the department, his ability and willingness to work well with others and his community involvement.

Justice Cabinet Awards More Than \$7.5 Million in Grants

Thirty-six state and local agencies have received grant funds for projects through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance program for the 2003-04 fiscal year.

The Byrne program provides funds to state and local governments for programs that offer a high probability of improving the criminal justice system. Special emphasis is placed on multijurisdictional projects and those that advance state drug- and violent crime-control priorities. Priority areas include treatment and alternatives to incarceration, education and prevention targeting high-risk youth and enforcement and prosecution.

The grants were awarded at a Kentucky Justice Cabinet ceremony in August.

Agencies, Officers Receive Buckle Up Kentucky Awards

More than 150 law enforcement agencies in the state participated in a high-visibility traffic safety enforcement program during the Buckle Up Kentucky campaign, which was held from May 19 through June 1.

During the campaign, there were 1,237 drug arrests, 62 stolen vehicles recovered, 880 fugitives apprehended, 1,720 DUI arrests, 3,357 other arrests, 8,325 seat-belt citations, 599 child-restraint citations, 23,297 speeding citations, 24,721 other citations and 920 checkpoints conducted.

Law enforcement agencies and officers were recognized with awards for those with the highest numbers in the results during an August luncheon in Lexington.

Agencies that won first place were Grayson Police Department (Division I – one to 10 sworn officers), Clark County Sheriff's Department (Division II – 11 to 25 sworn officers), Bullitt County Sheriff's Department (Division III – 26 to 50 sworn officers), Boone County Sheriff's Department (Division IV – 51-150 sworn officers), Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police (Division V – more than 150 sworn officers), and Kentucky State Police Post 4 - Elizabethtown (Division VI – Kentucky State Police posts).

KSP Names Civilian of the Year

A program coordinator with the Governor's Highway Safety Program is the Kentucky State Police's 2003 civilian employee of the year.

Frankfort resident Mary Therese Richerson, a 10-year veteran employee of KSP, received the honor at a ceremony to recognize 23 of KSP's most outstanding civilian employees. She also received the Administrative Support Service Award for the Governor's Highway Safety Program.

Governor Paul Patton joined KSP Commissioner Patrick N. Simpson at the event, which was held in October in Frankfort.

Portion of U.S. 42 Named for Fallen Trooper

A section of U.S. 42 from the Jefferson County to the Trimble County line is now Trooper Delano G. Powell Memorial Highway, named in honor of the officer who was shot and killed while serving a warrant in 1965 in Breathitt County.

Kentucky State Police Commissioner Patrick N. Simpson and Powell's family unveiled a sign in July, dedicating the highway portion in his memory. Powell was a trooper for 18 months and was assigned to Post 13 in Hazard. He was a Henry County native.

State Senate Bill 18, passed during 2002, allows for the naming of roadways to honor KSP officers killed in the line of duty.

Justice Secretary Elected to National Board

Kentucky Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon F. Burks has been elected to the National Criminal Justice Association's board of directors.

The NCJA represents state, tribal and local governments on crime prevention and crime-control issues and includes members from all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice community, including law enforcement, corrections, prosecution, defense, courts and victim-witness services.

The 18-member board helps guide the association, which serves as the formal body for informing Congress of criminal justice needs and accomplishments.

Owensboro Officer Helps Disabled Man Flee Fire

An Owensboro police officer patrolling a neighborhood alerted a resident that his home was burning and helped him out, according to Owensboro's Messenger-Inquirer.

Officer Jason Goddard was driving on McFarland Avenue in Owensboro around 8:51 a.m., September 30, when he smelled smoke and then found that a duplex was on fire.

Goddard entered the building to see if all the residents were out and discovered Dallas Duke, an elderly, disabled man who lived there. Goddard explained to Duke that the structure was burning and helped him get out.

KVE Recognizes Outstanding Employees

Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement Officer Delmer Hall of Morehead was named the agency's officer of the year for 2002 during an awards ceremony in October.

Hall was among those honored at a KVE employee awards ceremony in Frankfort. Governor Paul Patton and Kentucky Transportation Secretary James C. Codell III recognized outstanding work performed in 2002.

Hall is actively involved in drug interdiction enforcement and made significant drug seizures last year. He opened 160 criminal cases, 85 of which resulted in arrests, and he made 18 DUI arrests.

Hall, who began his KVE career in 1989, also received the drug enforcement/field operations award. Among his drug arrests was a seizure of 400 OxyContin pills. He also made the largest marijuana bust that his region, Morehead, has seen: 337 pounds.

KSP Promotes Nine Officers

The Kentucky State Police announced in October the promotion of nine officers.

One new major, four new captains, two new lieutenants and two new sergeants were commissioned.

Those promoted were Henry P. "Sonny" Cease Jr., from captain to major and transferred from Post 12 in Frankfort to Division of Technical Services at headquarters as assistant director; Bradley D. Bates, from lieutenant to captain; Jeffrey Caudill, from lieutenant to captain and transferred from Post 9 in Pikeville to Facilities Security Branch in Frankfort as commander; Ronald K. Craycraft, from lieutenant to captain and transferred from Post 8 in Morehead to the Supply Branch in Frankfort as commander; James D. Richerson, from lieutenant to captain.

Robert G. Massie, from sergeant to lieutenant and transferred from Post 11 in London to Post 9 in Pikeville; Matthew S. Scott, from sergeant to lieutenant and transferred from Post 6 in Dry Ridge to Post 14 in Ashland; Bobby Day, from detective to sergeant and transferred from Special Response Team to Post 16 in Henderson; Michael Kidd from trooper to sergeant and transferred from Post 9 in Pikeville to Post 4 in Elizabethtown.

First Black Officer Promoted at Owensboro Retires

Owensboro's first black city police officer to be promoted retired in September.

Jimmie Byrd, who was a captain when he left the department after 31 years of service, was promoted to sergeant in 1980, lieutenant in 1991 and became captain in 1994, according to Owensboro's Messenger-Inquirer. As captain, he had served as supervisor of patrol officers, the criminal investigation division and the division of support services.

Fifty-Eight Cadets Graduate From KSP Academy

Fifty-eight new state troopers received diplomas during Kentucky State Police Academy graduation held in October in Frankfort.

With their addition to the force, the agency has 966 sworn officers.

Erik Kouns of Grayson was valedictorian and James Burton of Elizabethtown was salutatorian of their KSP class. Joel Huff of Horse Cave won the overall fitness award, and Arthur Baetzel of Lillington, North Carolina, received the Ernie Bevins Award, which is presented to the cadet who KSP staff and fellow cadets believe distinguishes himself as a class leader, strives for academic excellence and has excelled in all phases of the academy's physical and vocational training.

Wilder Officer Honored for Saving a Life

Wilder police and city officials honored an officer with a medal in October for saving a woman's life.

Officer Shawn Hill, who also is an emergency medical technician, responded to an apartment complex where Dian Hunt was not breathing. Hill used cardiopulmonary resuscitation to get oxygen to her, according to The Kentucky Post.

Recent Basic Training Grad Helps in Fire

Junction City Officer Anthony Pinkston, who graduated with Department of Criminal Justice Training Basic Training Class 323 in March, entered a burning apartment building in September to help residents escape, according to Danville's newspaper, The Advocate Messenger.

The fire, which began around 2 a.m., resulted in the death of one occupant. Eight other people who were in the apartments, including a newborn and two children, got out of the building safely.

Anderson Earns First Facilitation Certificate

DOCJT instructor Tim Anderson was the first person to graduate from the ECU Training Resource Center's newly created Facilitation Program, and become a certified facilitator. Anderson, a DUI enforcement instructor, is working toward his master's degree.

The Facilitation Program began as a collaborative effort between the College of Justice and Safety, Corrections and Juvenile Justice Studies Program and the Communication Department in the fall of 2002. It consists of a series of workshops and associated online activities for professionals and students. Participants can earn 12 credit hours that can be applied toward a master's or undergraduate degree.

The program develops skills, such as conducting client interviews, conflict management, creating a sense of teamwork, designing effective meetings, managing group dynamics, improving staff morale, planning group activities, selecting appropriate members and storyboarding.

Since Anderson graduated from the program, one other person also has become certified. There are six other students working toward certification as well.

NEW CHIEFS OF POLICE ACROSS THE COMMONWEALTH

Larry B. Sanders, Pikeville Police Department

Larry Sanders was selected as chief of the Pikeville Police Department in August. Sanders began his career in Virginia and then moved to Pikeville. He has nearly 30 years of law enforcement experience. Sanders said that his top priority is “for the department to be more community-oriented and be more interactive with the citizens of Pikeville.”

James Miller, Irvington Police Department

James Miller was named chief of the Irvington Police Department on September 1. He brings five years of law enforcement experience to the department.

Tommy Burris, Lawrenceburg Police Department

Tommy Burris became the chief of the Lawrenceburg Police Department on September 1.

Terry Jackson, Mount Vernon Police Department

Terry Jackson was appointed chief of the Mount Vernon Police Department on August 18. Jackson began his law enforcement career in 1986 with the Barbourville Police Department. Three years later he transferred to Somerset where he was promoted to detective in 1999. Jackson says that his two main goals are “becoming more of a community-oriented police department and changing the department so we can become accredited in the future.”

Mark D. Harris, Columbia Police Department

Mark Harris was named chief of the Columbia Police Department in April. He has been an officer there since 1989. Harris said, “I grew up in Columbia and have lived here my whole life and look forward to serving the citizens of Columbia as their chief.”

Dickinson Named New Director of Justice Cabinet Grants Management Division

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon F. Burks announced that Tanya Dickinson has joined the agency as director of the Grants Management Branch. She replaces Charlotte Ellis, who recently retired.

Dickinson received a Bachelor of Science in Public Affairs in 1986 from Indiana University and a Master of Business Administration in 1991 from the University of Indianapolis.

Beginning in 1998, Dickinson served as the assistant director of the Kentucky Department of Public Advocacy's Law Operations Division and most recently was branch manager of the Information Technology Branch

in the Kentucky Department of Corrections. She also has worked with Volunteers of America of Kentucky and the American Probation and Parole Association.

Dickinson has served as a freelance grant-writing consultant and maintained positions with a number of community and association boards and committees, including the National Association of Sentencing Advocates, John P. Craine House, Indiana Correctional Aftercare Network, Network for Women in State Government, Embedding Prevention in State Policy and Practice, and the Commonwealth Institute for Parent Leadership.

Elder Named New Special Agent in Charge at Louisville

FBI Submitted

FBI Director Robert Mueller appointed Charles David Elder as the special agent in charge for the Louisville Division on July 7.

Elder has a degree in finance, and joined the U.S. Air Force after college. Working as a navigator in the Air Force took him to such areas as Vietnam, Philippines, Spain and the South Pacific. After spending five years in the Air Force, Elder opened and ran two businesses until 1982, when he joined the FBI. He worked in violent and property crime violations in the Sacramento, Denver and Chicago divisions from 1982 to 1989, when he was promoted to FBI Headquarters.

Elder was assigned as a supervisor in the Informant Unit, which managed the nationwide Criminal Informant Program and the Witness Security Program. While in the Informant Unit, he wrote and implemented the Cooperative Witness Program. After a two-year assignment in Washington, Elder transferred to Dallas where he started and supervised squads that investigated economic crimes, health care fraud and public

corruption. He was then assigned to supervise the FBI resident agency offices in north Texas.

In September 1999, Elder was promoted to assistant special agent in charge, San Francisco Division. He was responsible for the White Collar Crime Program, which includes a High Tech Squad located in San Jose, California. Additionally, he managed the technically trained agents, recruitment, hiring and office administration.

In October 2002, Mr. Elder was promoted to section chief, Operational Support Section, Criminal Investigative Division (CID). He was responsible for the FBI's undercover operations, to include the Undercover Sensitive Operations, Backstopping and Undercover Safeguard units. Additionally, Elder oversaw the budget and administration for CID.

Effective January 2, Elder was selected as the A/DAD for the Financial Crimes, Integrity in Government/Civil Rights and Operational Support sections.

Baker Joins Justice Cabinet as Deputy General Counsel

Justice Cabinet Staff Report



Elizabeth Baker

Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon F. Burks announced that Elizabeth Baker has joined the agency as deputy general counsel. She replaces Barbara Jones, who recently retired and accepted a position with the University of Kentucky.

Baker received a bachelor's degree from the University of Kentucky in 1985. She is a 1988 graduate of U.K.'s College of Law.

Most recently Baker served as deputy general counsel for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Prior to that, she worked for the Kentucky State Police, serving as chief legal counsel from April 1996 to August 2002.

Before joining state government, Baker held several positions including lead counsel for the Perry County Friend of the Court from 1988 to 1993, assistant Perry County commonwealth's attorney from 1992 to 1993, associate with the private Paintsville firm of Wells, Porter & Schmitt, and clerk for Circuit Judge Eugene E. Siler Jr., of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit from 1994 to 1996.

Ex-adjutant General Dies in Plane Crash

John Groves Also Taught at UK

Herald-Leader Staff, Wire Report



John R. Groves

A single-engine plane crash on the runway at a small airfield in Bardstown September 27 killed Maj. Gen. John R. Groves, a former Kentucky Adjutant General, and fatally injured another person.

Maj. Gen. Groves, 57, was appointed to the Cabinet-level position by Governor Paul Patton on December 12, 1995, according to the state Department of Military Affairs.

The adjutant general is not only chief of the Kentucky National Guard, but also directs the Division of Emergency Management.

Airport board member Jere Roche, a retired National Guard lieutenant colonel, said the Piper super Cub plane Maj. Gen. Groves was in crashed while taking off after refueling about 1 p.m. The men noticed a problem and tried to turn the plane around, Roche said.

Who was piloting the plane was not clear.

"This is an enormous loss for his family, of course, and for our state," said Foster Pettit, former mayor of Lexington and longtime friend of Maj. Gen. Groves. "He was a renaissance man if there ever was one."

The last time Pettit saw Maj. Gen. Groves, they flew in a glider plane, he said. Maj. Gen. Groves had two sons who are also military pilots, Pettit said.

"He did many things, and he did them all well," Pettit said.

Maj. Gen. Groves, a licensed architect and attorney, was involved in the military for 36 years, according to a statement from Military Affairs.

"He was a great university citizen," said David Mohny, dean of the University of Kentucky College of Design. He first met Maj. Gen. Groves 10 years ago. "He rewrote the entire Kentucky building code. He had substantial responsibility throughout his life."

While adjutant general, Maj. Gen. Groves expanded the Wendell H. Ford Regional Training Center and saw the establishment of the Kentucky Youth Challenge Program.

In 1997, he was selected by the Department of Defense for membership on the Reserve Forces Policy Board.

He returned to a teaching position at the UK School of Architecture in August 2001.

"He could handle a lot of things at once," Mohny said. "He was a rock, somebody you could always count on." "He was a dear friend who served his country well and served our state," Pettit said. "He was a wonderful, warm person."

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Robert Clark Stone Dies at 86

*Jacinta Feldman Manning
Public Information Officer*



Robert Clark Stone speaks at the graduation of the 300th Basic Training Class in 2001.

Robert Clark Stone, the father of law enforcement training in the state of Kentucky, died August 13. He was 86.

Stone was the first commissioner of what has become the Department of Criminal Justice Training. His work in the agency's infant years built strong relationships between the agency and local law enforcement and laid the foundation for the training that is done today.

"The agency started under him, grew under him," said former DOCJT Commissioner Chuck Sayre. "He was the ultimate professional."

Stone was born in New Jersey, and came to this state to attend the University of Kentucky, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce and a Juris Doctor degree.

In 1943 he was appointed as a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His work with the FBI took him to Michigan, New York, Washington D.C., California and then back to Kentucky.

He retired from the FBI on August 31, 1966 and was hired the next day by Eastern Kentucky University to lead the newly created Kentucky Peace Officers' Standards and Training Council. The school created the agency through a federal grant it received to research training needs, establish a training program and determine whether local officers would welcome training.

At the time, there was little training for law enforcement, and what was available was sparse and found mostly in larger agencies. Stone's job to convince small law enforcement departments that training was necessary was not an easy one, said Bob McKinney, who worked with Stone at the agency and later went on to become commissioner.

McKinney said there was a lot of distrust from local agencies at the time concerning training. He said some officers worried about the security of their jobs, and didn't trust Frankfort. But Stone's charisma helped him rally support for the idea of the need for training, McKinney said.

"They trusted Bob, and Bob was well respected," McKinney said. "He was probably one of the few people in this state that could have sold that program."

McKinney called Stone a great ambassador for law enforcement.

"He worked with a lot of the departments in such a matter that there was no doubt that the Department of Criminal Justice Training was trying to help them, not hurt them," he said.

In 1968, the General Assembly made the department a state agency and renamed it the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. Stone was again chosen to lead the agency.

Under Stone's leadership the department began to grow and make changes, and in 1969, the department graduated its first Basic Training class.

Stone was instrumental in establishing the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. The fund, which was approved by the legislature in 1972, provides a pay incentive for officers to receive training.

In 1973, Governor Wendell Ford reorganized state government, and established the Justice Cabinet. The agency was again renamed the Bureau of Training and moved into the Justice Cabinet. Stone was named its first commissioner.

Though he was the commissioner, Stone taught classes like all the other instructors.

"In his view, the Department of Criminal Justice Training was a training agency, so everybody trained," said Dennis Mills, who worked with Stone.

"Working with Bob Stone was a really pleasurable experience. He was always supportive of his staff," Mills said. "He would get right in there and work with you side by side."

Stone had a vision of providing training for all of the officers in Kentucky. The agency received a grant in the early 1970s for a mobile training unit. The unit was literally a classroom on wheels. It would be taken from city to city for a week at a time and instructors would train officers in that area.

"That was Bob Stone's goal, to reach every department in the state. The one-man departments, the 10-man departments, not just the larger departments," Mills said.

Bob Plomske, who was a supervisor of the Mobile Training Unit, said the benefit the mobile training unit brought to small communities was invaluable.

"Before we got there, there was no training," Plomske said. "By bringing the training to them, it not only encouraged them to attend training, it made it so darn convenient."

Not only was Stone a leader in the area of training, but he also led by example. Described by many as a perfect gentleman, Stone always took time to learn people's names and treat them kindly when he passed.

"He was as nice as he could be, but he ran a tight ship, and that's good," Plomske said. "That's the way you've got to be."

Employees always received a card on their birthday and on the anniversary of when they were hired.

"He had the view that DOCJT was a family operation, and that we were all in the same boat together, and we were treated that way too," Mills said.

Stone left the agency in March 1981. With more than 14 years in the position, he is the agency's longest serving commissioner.

"Mr. Stone will be remembered as one of the early pioneers and proponents of advancing law enforcement training and standards. The work he coordinated laid an early foundation and set the stage for the advances which have taken place on behalf of the Kentucky police community over the past three decades," said DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack. "He led through building consensus and always including those who were affected most by change. His example has never gone out of style."

DOCJT Looks Into Interagency Agreements

DOCJT Staff Report

The Department of Criminal Justice Training has been asked to compile information on the use and formality levels of interagency agreements between law enforcement agencies in Kentucky.

The Interlocal Cooperation Act, which is described in KRS Chapter 65.210-300, permits local governmental units to cooperate with other local units of government to provide services and make the most cost efficient use of their resources. These statutes clearly state the purpose, definitions, powers and rights, limitations and effects of interlocal agreements.

It is also important to note that KRS 65.260 states that every agreement (except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of KRS 260), made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 shall, prior to and as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the attorney general who shall determine whether the agreement is in proper form and compatible with the laws of this state, except for

interlocal agreements between cities, counties, charter counties, urban-county governments and sheriffs upon approval of the fiscal court, which shall be submitted to the Department for Local Government.

When the DOCJT surveyed law enforcement agencies about their use of interlocal agreements, 192 departments responded to the survey. Of those 192 departments, 79% responded that their department participates in interagency agreements. The 153 departments that use interagency agreements reported a total of 491 agreements. Those agreements focused on drug investigation, local disasters, community events, pursuits, emergency response teams, homeland security and school resource officers.

Approximately 32% of those using interagency agreements report using a formalized agreement as described in KRS 65.210-300. Another 23% report a written agreement not formalized by KRS 65.210-300.

Calendar

December

19: DOCJT, Basic #335 graduation
19: Telecommunications Academy graduation #23 (three week, non-terminal agencies)

January

23: DOCJT, Basic #336 graduation
30: Telecommunications Academy graduation #24

February

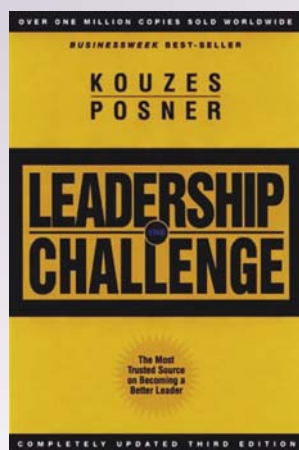
4-5: KLEC meeting, Lexington
13: DOCJT, Basic #337 graduation
27: Telecommunications Academy graduation #25

Book Review

"The Leadership Challenge"

James M. Kouzes and Barry Z. Posner,
Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco, California, 1995

Reviewed by
Chief Louis A. Dirker, Jr.,
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, Police Department



Past works on leadership have sometimes been dry and uninspiring. In contrast, "The Leadership Challenge" is captivating and informative. The authors condense years of research on the topic of leadership into a well-organized, easy-to-read, jargon-free text. In fact, each section can serve as a reference to a specific area of leadership, making the book more like a handbook, or, in the authors' words, a field guide. Research and practical examples that do not bog down the reader in statistical formulas or complicated charts and graphs back the principles set forth in the book.

Although not specifically aimed at law enforcement, the book presents leadership principles that remain universal and applicable to all occupations, especially to jobs in the rapidly evolving field of law enforcement. As the authors point out, leaders are visionaries and activists who demonstrate leadership skills when given the opportunity. Law enforcement officers face such opportunities daily. For example, within the department, leaders set an example for others by the way they perform their duties, wear their uniforms and treat the public. Outside the department, such programs as community-oriented policing lend themselves to innovative leadership initiatives that may come from the chief or patrol officers or any position in between. In fact, the authors provide a compendium of leadership skills, traits and examples that open readers' eyes to their potential as leaders regardless of their job descriptions or what level they may occupy in the rank structure.

Several of the authors' principles may seem contrary to traditional policing philosophies. For example, the authors maintain that everyone

can and should become leaders in given situations, and they cite several examples in which productivity and quality rose as employees received more authority and responsibility. This seems to contradict traditional policing, where departments have hierarchical structures, and power and authority flow down from the top. But as the authors point out, "We become the most powerful when we give our own power away."

The notion of leadership versus management also goes against the grain of some traditional policing philosophies. Typically, police administrators have thought of themselves as managers of their department's resources and have given little thought to being leaders. Yet, the two terms are not mutually exclusive; an administrator can be both an effective manager and a good leader. And, as "The Leadership Challenge" makes clear, administrators should first and foremost be good leaders.

Police agencies must strive to incorporate leadership principles into their organizations, and their hiring and promotion practices should reflect the high priority they place on leadership qualities.

They can accomplish this by including an exercise from the book into assessment centers for promotion. By requiring applicants to write about their personal best case of leadership, assessors can evaluate real-life examples of a person's leadership potential. Too many assessments focus on the applicant's ability to complete paperwork and handle problem employees while failing to assess the skills needed to truly lead an organization.

"The Leadership Challenge" outlines the skills needed to develop a person's leadership potential and presents practical and easy-to-follow guidelines for implementing them. The authors provide their five practices of leadership (Challenging the Process, Inspiring a Shared Vision, Enabling Others to Act, Modeling the Way and Encouraging the Heart) as guideposts to follow on the way to meeting the leadership challenge. But the authors point out that "first you must believe that a leader lives within each of us." After finishing the book, readers will believe that leaders do indeed live within them.

Reprinted courtesy of FBI Bulletin

The Quiet Crime

Elder Abuse is a Growing Problem in Kentucky

*Carolyn Schaefer, Procedures Development Coordinator
Deputy Commissioner's Office*

Most of us don't see it, but it's happening in our neighborhoods. It is the quiet crime. It is elder abuse. In Kentucky there are about 6,000 reported cases of elder abuse or neglect annually.

Abuse may be physical, emotional, financial or in the form of neglect or abandonment. According to the National Center on Elder Abuse's Web site, www.elderabusecenter.org "Abuse happens when a caregiver intentionally inflicts injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation or cruel punishment on an older person that causes physical harm, pain or mental anguish. Financial abuse happens when a caregiver illegally or improperly uses an older person's finances for the caregiver's personal profit or benefit."

As our society ages and the number of seniors increases, can't we assume that these crimes will increase? Out of 6,000 reported cases, investigations revealed that many elders were abused by family members or caregivers. How many unreported cases are leaving the most vulnerable victimized? What can we do about these cases?

"It will take teamwork," said Anne Flynn, R.N., staff assistant for the Cabinet for Families and Children. "Our agency focuses on the victim. We need to partner with law enforcement and the prosecutors to take care of the perpetrator and avoid reoccurrences of this crime."

State and federal statutes define and establish penalties for abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults. But prosecution of perpetrators is rare, and it is often hampered by victims' fear of retaliation, unwillingness to prosecute family members or inability to describe the crime or the perpetrator. Although prosecutions have increased somewhat, justice for elder abuse victims requires continued specialized training for police and other first responders, prosecutors, victim/witness professionals, lawyers and courts.

In most jurisdictions, Kentucky's Adult Protective Services (APS) is ready to assist officers when working with an elderly person or a person with a disability. It can assist in the interviewing process, contact emergency services for housing and medical assistance and intervene when an elderly person or a person with a disability refuses to allow law enforcement to provide assistance. It can also help collect evidence for use in court

proceedings, including photographs, background information on the caregiver, medical and health-care related documents, and coordinate services for the victim with other community partners. If assistance is needed in any of the above areas, APS may be contacted at (800) 752-6200.

There is a growing awareness at many levels of government that older citizens living on their own need greater protection against abuse, neglect and exploitation. Rep. Jimmie Lee of Elizabethtown sponsored House Bill 242, relating to the protection of adults, during the 2003 legislative session. Although the bill did not pass, it did succeed in raising public awareness to the problems of the elderly. Rep. Lee is working on similar legislation to be introduced in the 2004 session.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training is trying to address this issue at the law enforcement end. The agency has copied and mailed more than 625 videos on elder abuse to local law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training also will offer a new 16-hour class on elder abuse in 2004. Walt Elder, a DOCJT instructor in the Louisville office, was responsible for writing the course curriculum.

"The responding officer may be that victim's only chance for getting help," Elder said.

This course will offer practical information that can be applied to daily encounters police have with elder abuse victims, suspects and witnesses. The course also will address the need for a multidisciplinary response to elder abuse.

"One of the things the council members have observed in our work is a cultural devaluing of elders. We live in a youth-oriented culture in the U.S. that's unlike other cultures that value elders as intellectual and vital resources," said Tim Jackson of the Cabinet for Families and Children, who is deputy secretary and chairman of the APS Advisory Council.

We cannot guarantee that all elders will receive the respect they deserve, but we can work together to protect them. We need to be alert and learn to identify abuse and neglect. If you suspect abuse and neglect, report it. That's the law.

Links and directories to some of the most widely respected non-commercial elder abuse information and resource Web sites are:

1. National Center on Elder Abuse

www.elderabusecenter.org

The National Center on Elder Abuse is a national resource for elder rights, law enforcement and legal professionals, public policy leaders, researchers and the public. The center's mission is to promote understanding, knowledge sharing, and action on elder abuse, neglect and exploitation.

2. Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children's Elder Abuse Awareness

www.cfc.state.ky.us/elderabuse/index.asp

This Web site was set up by the Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children to make the public more aware of elder abuse. This site includes lists of the signs of abuse, statistics, news releases, audio news releases, real case histories, posters and publications.

3. The Senate Elder Justice Act

<http://thomas.loc.gov> (enter S. 333 in the bill # box)

The Elder Justice Act amends the Social Security Act to add a new title XXII (Elder Justice) to establish: (1) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) an Office of Elder Justice; (2) within HHS an Intra-agency Elder Justice Steering Committee to coordinate HHS elder justice programs and policy; (3) the Elder Justice Coordinating Council to make recommendations for the coordination of activities to HHS, the Department of Justice, and other relevant federal, state, local, and private agencies and entities; and (4) the Advisory Board on Elder Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation.

4. American Bar Association Online Law and Aging Resource Guide

www.abanet.org/aging/statemap.html

The law and aging guide is a comprehensive listing of the statewide resources available to help older persons with law-related issues. Published by the American Bar Association Commission on Law and Aging, the guide includes important contact numbers and addresses for legal assistance providers and other law-related services for the elderly.

5. National Center for Victims of Crime

www.ncvc.org/networks/elderabuse.html

This site contains information on elder abuse cases involving financial exploitation, which can diminish or eliminate its victims' economic stability and quality of life.

6. U.S. Administration on Aging

www.aoa.gov

This Web site offers information about the agency, its mission, budget and organizational structure. The Older Americans Act is the federal legislation establishing the AoA and authorizing programs that offer services and opportunities for older Americans and their caregivers.

7. U.S. Department of Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/elder/welcome.html

This site offers victim-assistance information, research findings, educational materials and strategies for program and policy development specific to elder abuse.

Major Types and Signs of Elder Abuse

*Pam Henry Fries, Office of Communications
Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children*

The National Center on Elder Abuse gives the following definitions of the major types of elder abuse, along with lists of the signs and symptoms of each.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is the use of physical force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain or impairment. Physical abuse may include, but is not limited to, such acts of violence as striking (with or without an object), hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, shaking, slapping, kicking, pinching and burning. In addition, inappropriate use of drugs and physical restraints, force-feeding and physical punishment of any kind also are examples of physical abuse.

Signs and symptoms of physical abuse include:

- bruises, black eyes, welts, lacerations and rope marks.
- bone fractures, broken bones and skull fractures.
- open wounds, cuts, punctures, untreated injuries in various stages of healing.
- sprains, dislocations and internal injuries/bleeding.
- broken eyeglasses/frames, physical signs of being subjected to punishment and signs of being restrained.
- laboratory findings of medication overdose or underutilization of prescribed drugs.
- an elder's report of being hit, slapped, kicked or mistreated.
- an elder's sudden change in behavior.
- the caregiver's refusal to allow visitors to see an elder alone.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with an elderly person. Sexual contact with any person incapable of giving consent is also considered sexual abuse. It includes, but is not limited to, unwanted touching, all types of sexual assault or battery, such as rape, sodomy, coerced nudity and sexually explicit photographing.

Signs and symptoms of sexual abuse include:

- bruises around the breasts or genital area.
- unexplained venereal disease or genital infections.
- unexplained vaginal or anal bleeding.
- torn, stained or bloody underclothing.
- an elder's report of being sexually assaulted or raped.

Emotional or Psychological Abuse

Emotional or psychological abuse is the infliction of anguish, pain or distress through verbal or nonverbal acts. Emotional/psychological abuse includes, but is not limited to, verbal assaults, insults, threats, intimidation, humiliation and harassment. In addition, treating an older person like an infant; isolating an elderly person from his

or her family, friends or regular activities; giving an older person the "silent treatment;" and enforced social isolation are examples of emotional or psychological abuse.

Signs and symptoms of emotional/psychological abuse include:

- being emotionally upset or agitated.
- being extremely withdrawn and non-communicative or non-responsive.
- unusual behavior usually attributed to dementia, such as sucking, biting or rocking.
- an elder's report of being verbally or emotionally mistreated.

Neglect

Neglect is the refusal or failure to fulfill any part of a person's obligations or duties to an elder. Neglect may also include failure of a person who has fiduciary responsibilities to provide care for an elder (for example, to pay for necessary home care services) or the failure on the part of an in-home service provider to provide necessary care. Neglect typically means the refusal or failure to provide an elderly person with life necessities such as food, water, clothing, shelter, personal hygiene, medicine, comfort, personal safety and other essentials included in an implied or agreed-upon responsibility to an elder.

Signs and symptoms of neglect include:

- dehydration, malnutrition, untreated bed sores and poor personal hygiene.
- unattended or untreated health problems.
- hazardous or unsafe living condition/arrangements, such as improper wiring, no heat or no running water.
- sanitary and unclean living conditions, such as dirt, fleas, lice on the person, soiled bedding, fecal/urine smell and inadequate clothing.
- an elder's report of being mistreated.

Abandonment

Abandonment is the desertion of an elderly person by a person who has assumed responsibility for providing care for an elder, or by a person with physical custody of an elder.

Signs and symptoms of abandonment include:

- the desertion of an elder at a hospital, a nursing facility or other similar institution.
- the desertion of an elder at a shopping center or other public location.
- an elder's own report of being abandoned.

Financial or Material Exploitation

Financial or material exploitation is the illegal or improper

use of an elder's funds, property or assets. Examples include cashing an elderly person's checks without authorization or permission, forging an older person's signature, misusing or stealing an older person's money or possessions, coercing or deceiving an older person into signing any document (such as contracts or a will), and the improper use of conservatorship, guardianship or power of attorney.

Signs and symptoms of financial or material exploitation include:

- sudden changes in an elder's bank account or banking practice, including unexplained withdrawals of large sums of money by a person accompanying the elder.
- the inclusion of additional names on an elder's bank signature card.
- unauthorized withdrawal of the elder's funds using the elder's ATM card.
- abrupt changes in a will or other financial documents.
- unexplained disappearance of funds or valuable possessions.
- substandard care being provided or bills unpaid despite the availability of adequate financial resources.
- discovery of an elder's signature being forged for financial transactions or for the titles of her or his possessions.
- sudden appearance of previously uninvolved relatives claiming their rights to an elder's affairs and possessions.
- unexplained, sudden transfer of assets to a family member or someone outside the family.
- the provision of services that are not necessary.
- an elder's report of financial exploitation.

Self-neglect

Self-neglect is the behavior of an elderly person that threatens her or his own health or safety. The most obvious evidence of self-neglect is when an older person refuses or fails to provide herself or himself with adequate food, water, clothing, shelter, personal hygiene, medication (when indicated) and safety precautions. The definition of self-neglect **does not include** mentally competent older people who understand the consequences of their decisions and who make conscious and voluntary decisions to engage in acts that threaten their health or safety as a matter of personal choice.

Signs and symptoms of self-neglect include:

- dehydration, malnutrition, untreated or improperly attended medical conditions and poor personal hygiene.
- hazardous or unsafe living conditions or arrangements, such as improper wiring, no indoor plumbing, no heat or no running water.
- unsanitary or unclean living quarters such as animal/insect infestation, no functioning toilet or fecal/urine smell).
- inappropriate or inadequate clothing, lack of the necessary medical aids such as eyeglasses, hearing aids or dentures.
- grossly inadequate housing or homelessness.

Self-neglect accounts for the majority of cases reported to adult protective services. Oftentimes, the problem is paired with declining health, isolation, Alzheimer's disease, dementia or drug and alcohol dependency.

Elder Abuse Addressed in New DOCJT Course

A new 16-hour course, Elder Abuse, Course No. 1213-040 in the schedule book, will be offered in 2004. This course is designed to increase students' understanding of police officers' legal mandates regarding elder abuse, the process of aging and the aspects of elder abuse that police are likely to encounter. The course will offer practical information that can be applied to daily encounters police have with elder-abuse victims, suspects and witnesses. The course also will address the need for a multidisciplinary response to elder abuse.

There are no prerequisites, and any rank may attend. The location and dates of the classes are:

Louisville	Feb. 24-25
Richmond	April 1-2
Elizabethtown	May 4-5
Paducah	June 29-30
Richmond	Aug. 26-27
Ashland	Sept. 23-24
Louisville	Oct. 19-20
Louisville	Nov. 11-12

Elder Abuse in Kentucky



PHOTO ILLUSTRATION JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCT

Law enforcement plays a major role in the fight against elder abuse. Officers may be an elderly victim's only chance for getting help.

*Pam Henry Fries, Office of Communications
Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children*

Elder Abuse comes in many forms. Mostly, it's a quiet crime because many of its victims are isolated and their abusers are younger family members or caregivers. Too often, if friends or neighbors suspect abuse, they don't get involved because they believe it's none of their business.

Nearly seven in 10 victims of elder abuse are either unable or marginally able to take care of themselves. They include elders who live alone, with relatives or in long-term care facilities.

Kentucky Statistics

The crime may be quiet, and it's growing. In Kentucky, there are about 6,000 reported cases of elder abuse or neglect annually. Elders are abused by someone other than a spouse or partner in 39 percent of the reports, and by a spouse or partner in 19 percent. Elders are financially exploited in 16 percent of the cases and neglected by their caregivers in 24 percent. Two percent fall into the category of self-neglect (Data from January 1 to December 31, 2002).

The most common types of abuse are:

- neglect (49%).
- emotional/psychological (36%).
- financial/material exploitation (30%).
- physical (25%).

National Statistics

It is hard to say how many older Americans are abused, neglected or exploited, largely because statistical information is limited, and the problem remains mostly hidden. According to the National Elder Abuse Incidence Study, which was based on available statistics from 1996, more than 500,000 Americans age 60 and older were victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation or self-neglect during that year. The same study estimates that for every reported incident of abuse or neglect, five go unreported. That estimate conforms with elder abuse experts' long-held belief that reported elder abuse cases make up only the tip of the iceberg. By some estimates, there may be as many as 5 million victims yearly. According to the American Association of Retired Persons, the potential for elder abuse is growing, yet the problem frequently remains cloaked in family secrecy. As with other domestic crimes, the stigma of the abuse complicates the effort to determine its prevalence and identify solutions.

Elder Abuse Victims

Abuse victims are elderly women and men from all ethnic backgrounds and social strata. But the typical victim is a frail, white woman older than 75 who has one or more disabilities, such as mental impairment, confusion, incontinence or wandering, and lives with a spouse or an adult child.

Most elder abuse is committed by relatives of the victims, yet crimes committed by family members and caretakers are the least likely to be reported and prosecuted. Adult perpetrators are typically:

- ### Risk Factors for Elder Abuse

- domestic violence by an elderly spouse, especially in marriages where one member of a couple has traditionally tried to exert power and control over the other through emotional abuse, physical violence and threats, and isolation.
- abusers, particularly adult children, who are dependent on their victims for financial assistance, housing and other forms of support because of mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse, or dysfunctional personality characteristics.
- an elder living with someone and being socially isolated, which gives the abuser more opportunity to abuse and not be discovered.
- caregivers so stressed by the burden of caring for dependent elders that they end up striking out, neglecting or otherwise harming the elder (though few cases fit this category).
- a cycle of domestic violence that is transmitted from one generation to the next. Although this pattern is well established in cases of domestic violence and child abuse, no research has yet shown a definite link to elder abuse.

Most physical, sexual and financial/material abuses are considered crimes in all states. Depending on the perpetrator's conduct and intent, and the consequences for the victim, some emotional abuse and neglect cases also are subject to criminal prosecution. State and federal statutes define and establish penalties for abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults. But prosecution of perpetrators is rare and often hampered by victims' fear of retaliation, unwillingness to prosecute family members or inability to describe the crime or the perpetrator. Although prosecutions have increased somewhat, particularly in cases of nursing home abuse as a result of aggressive Medicaid Fraud Units, justice for elder abuse victims requires continued specialized training for police and other first responders, prosecutors, victim/witness professionals, lawyers and courts. The good news is that Kentucky is providing much of this training.

abuse course will be one of the options that Kentucky's sworn officers can choose as part of their annual 40 hours of professional development training.

Roll Call:

ELDER ABUSE

A training video for
law enforcement on the
abuse of the elderly &
people with disabilities

Produced by the Oregon Department of
Human Services, Services and People with Disabilities,
with Funding from the U.S. Department of Justice,
Office for Victims of Crime

This video was produced in cooperation with:
International Association of Directors of Law
Enforcement Standards and Training • National
Association of Adult Protection Services Administrators •
National Association of Thrifts, Inc. • National
Association of Area Agencies on Aging and Disasters •
National Center on Elder Abuse • National Committee
on the Prevention of Elder Abuse

The Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Children launched a two-year Protecting Older Kentuckians public information and awareness campaign in May 2003. The campaign focuses on:

- So far, the cabinet has successfully:

- KLEN News
- Inside Information**
- 53

- developed a coloring book, “Kids Care: We care about the older people who care for us,” for primary, first and second grade students.
- worked with the Lexington Herald-Leader on a two-page feature article, “A Crisis Behind the Curtains,” published on July 1.

An important part of the campaign is the formation of Local Coordinating Councils on Elder Abuse to:

- develop effective, community-wide prevention and intervention.
- identify and coordinate the roles and services that local agencies provide to abused, neglected or exploited elders.
- investigate and prosecute elder maltreatment cases.
- ensure the quality and effectiveness of protection and services.
- promote a clear understanding of elder maltreatment, current laws, elder rights and resources available in the community.
- serve as a clearinghouse on elder issues.

Organized along regional or county lines, the 15 local councils were formed under the joint leadership of the Area Agencies on Aging and local adult protective services staff. Membership includes APS staff, local law enforcement, prosecutors, state police, bankers, care providers, long-term care ombudsmen and other advocates for the elderly.

Although much has been accomplished, there is still much to be done. The cabinet continues to seek and work with community partners to inform citizens of the hidden crime of elder abuse.

Law Enforcement and APS

After a self-study in 2002, Kentucky’s APS made six major changes to its standards of practice including:

- no longer identifying an alleged perpetrator of abuse, but instead indentifying a person with access to the victim.
- no longer using the finding of some indication of abuse.
- notifying all relevant investigative agencies upon receipt of an allegation of adult abuse.
- notifying all relevant investigative agencies of the findings of all investigations.
- making a full copy of its investigations readily available to all relevant investigating agencies.
- continuing to be the single point of entry for all allegations of adult abuse.

Focus on the Victim

APS is mandated by KRS Chapter 209 to investigate reports of adult abuse and deliver protective services to the victim. As the victim service link, APS is the single point of entry for all adult abuse reports. When a report is received, APS forwards the report to law enforcement and all relevant investigative agencies, such as the Kentucky Board of Nursing if a registered nurse is involved, or the Office of Inspector General if a licensed healthcare facility is involved.

APS then investigates to determine if the alleged victim was abused. Regardless of the conclusion, APS immediately notifies all relevant investigative agencies of its findings. In substantiated cases, the notice includes the name of the person or persons with access to the victim at the time of the abuse. The process of identifying, providing due process, indicting and prosecuting the perpetrator are the roles of law enforcement, regulatory agencies and the court system.

Because the “some indication of abuse” finding has long been considered meaningless by law enforcement, regulatory agencies and the court system, the designation was dropped from the new APS standards.

Regardless of whether abuse is substantiated, APS determines if the alleged victim needs protective services to ensure the victim’s safety (as long as the adult or the adult’s responsible party agrees).

Focus on the Perpetrator – Law Enforcement

With the Local Coordinating Councils on Elder Abuse and the new collaborative APS procedures in place, elder abuse advocates hope that law enforcement involvement will increase. Whenever possible, APS will seek joint investigations with law enforcement and all other members of the interagency protective service team.

The importance of law enforcement involvement in elder abuse investigation became clearer in the 2002 self-study. When law enforcement was the referring source, substantiation rates were higher, and when law enforcement was involved in investigations, the outcomes for victims were better – even if APS did not substantiate abuse.

Focus on the Perpetrator – Prosecution

Successful prosecution of elder abuse perpetrators is difficult because Kentucky does not have a strong criminal statute for elder abuse, neglect or exploitation. Attempts in 2003 to pass legislation that would have increased penalties for elder abuse, made it a crime to target the elderly, defined the roles of all investigating agencies and described the collaborative process, failed. However, the effort heightened public awareness of the incidence of elder abuse. Multidisciplinary groups have already formed and are seeking to submit similar legislation in 2004.

Future Challenges

The new procedures are a major shift from former practice, so it will take time and training for APS staff and all collaborating agencies to internalize the changes. It will take time to get comfortable with increased collaboration and open communication. In the absence of a new adult protection law in Kentucky, however, the need for full interagency cooperation and participation in the protective service system will only grow as the aging population grows.

The following elder abuse cases illustrate how law enforcement and APS can work together to get the elder to safety and help prosecute the abuser.

Two Kentucky Elder Abuse Cases

Exploitation/Psychological Abuse

In the fall of 2001, a woman called the Elder Abuse Hotline voicing concern that a construction company owner was exploiting her 80-year-old neighbor. The case was assigned to an APS worker in Warren County for investigation.

The APS worker, always accompanied by a law enforcement officer, made numerous nighttime visits to the 80-year-old to investigate the circumstances. She often seemed frightened and confused by their visits, but the presence of a uniformed officer seemed to calm her enough to tell her story.

The victim said she first met the perpetrator when he knocked

on her door several months earlier and offered to tear down a small deteriorating out-building behind her house for a small fee. He tore down the building, but he didn't stop there.

Taking advantage of her confusion, he got her to sign over the deed to her house and to give him her power of attorney. With these two documents, he relegated her to three rooms at the back of the house and blocked any entrance from her area to the front part of the house, which he remodeled into a fine office for his construction company. He put up a high fence, topped with barbed wire, around her back yard so he could store his equipment there, and charged a set of new tires and numerous other items to her credit cards.

The construction company owner was indicted in January 2002 and convicted three months later on two counts of felony theft by deception. He was given five years conditional discharge and ordered to pay \$39,543 in restitution and stay out of Warren County.

Because she had no family, the woman was placed in emergency state guardianship, and her home and property were sold to pay off the thousands of dollars the man took from her. She was placed in a retirement home and then in a nursing home, where she resides today.

Neglect

A prosecutor in the Commonwealth Attorney's Office in Lexington will soon know the trial date for a couple charged with neglect of an elder.

The 85-year-old woman was found drawn up into a fetal position and lying in more than a week's worth of her own feces. Bed sores had eaten all the way to her bones. She weighed 52 pounds. She was taken to a hospital, and eventually, to a nursing home where she died in January 2003.

The people who left her without care and medical attention were her daughter and son-in-law.

The person who reported her condition was her grandson, who called 911 when he saw her after being out of the home for a period of time. Law enforcement officers responded initially and, along with APS, presented the case to the Elder Abuse Task Force.

Based largely on pictures of the elderly woman taken upon her admission to the hospital, the prosecutor expects the daughter to be convicted and sentenced to the maximum 10 years, and the son-in-law to be found culpable. He told investigators that the elder wasn't his mother, so she wasn't his responsibility.

Laws and Legislation

Older Americans Act

For nearly 40 years, the Older Americans Act has expressed the nation's commitment to protecting vulnerable older Americans. When the act was re-authorized in 1992, Congress created and funded a new Title VII, Chapter 3, for prevention of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

In 2000, Congress passed amendments calling on states to improve coordination with law enforcement and the courts.

Elder Justice Act of 2003 (S.333)

On February 10, 2003, Sens. John Breaux (D-Louisiana) and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) introduced the Elder Justice Act of 2003, an important step toward ensuring the safety of vulnerable elders.

If passed, the act would:

- establish dual Offices of Elder Justice in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging and require the U.S. Department of Justice to coordinate elder abuse prevention efforts nationally.
- require an FBI criminal background check of long-term care nursing aides and better training for workers in the detection of elder abuse.
- establish an Office of Adult Protective Services within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.
- enhance law enforcement response.

Elder Justice Act (House Resolution 2490)

On June 17, 2003, Rep. Rahm Emanuel (D-Illinois), and a bipartisan group of more than 45 co-sponsors led by House Majority Whip Roy Blunt (R-Missouri), introduced the Elder Justice Act in the U.S. House of Representatives. It is identical to the Senate version.

Recent Developments

National efforts are underway by the criminal justice system to improve response to elder abuse:

- State attorney general offices and district attorneys are setting up specialized elder abuse investigation and prosecution units.
- Communities are creating multidisciplinary teams of professionals from law enforcement, ombudsman, health and adult protective services, to collaborate on elder abuse cases.
- Fatality (forensic) review teams are being created to identify and respond to suspected cases of abuse.
- Fiduciary abuse specialist teams involving accountants, FBI, insurance claims detectives and other specialists are playing an increasingly important role in pursuing financial abuse cases.

Kentucky House Bill 242

On January 10, 2003, Rep. Jimmie Lee (D-Elizabethtown) introduced House Bill 242 in the Kentucky House of Representatives. The bill strengthens protections for Kentucky's elders by:

- defining the roles that individuals, state agencies, police and prosecutors play in protecting elders who are abused.
- establishing criminal penalties for those who victimize elders.
- requiring any person to immediately report suspected abuse, neglect or exploitation of a vulnerable adult to the Cabinet for Families and Children (CFC).
- requiring CFC to notify authorized agencies with a legitimate interest in the situation.
- creating the Kentucky Commission on Elder Abuse and defining its members and duties.

Although HB 242 failed to pass during the 2003 session, a similar bill is expected to be introduced in the next session.

Every day, law enforcement officials respond to calls involving people with Alzheimer's disease who are lost, shoplifting or driving erratically. They may not remember where they live or even their name.

Alzheimer's and the Safe Return Program

*Tonya Tincher, Vice President, Programs and Education
Alzheimer's Association*

In January 2001, the Lexington Herald-Leader reported on two separate incidents of elderly women in Kentucky who died of hypothermia. While they lived miles apart, their cases were similar in two very important ways. Both women were labeled as mentally confused. Both died less than 100 yards from their houses. They were within sight of home, but could not recognize it.

These women most likely suffered from a dementia such as Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease is the most prevalent of the dementias and affects more than 4 million Americans. People with dementia suffer from memory loss and confusion. Wandering and becoming lost is a common and potentially life-threatening behavior associated with the disease. Experts estimate that 60 percent of people with dementia will wander at some time during the course of their disease, and many do so repeatedly.

People with Alzheimer's wander for a variety of reasons. They may be searching for someone or something familiar, such as where they used to live or work. They may need something, such as food, water, a bathroom or companionship, but can't communicate about it, so they set out to find it.

Confused and sometimes unable to ask for help, people with Alzheimer's who wander are at risk from weather, traffic and those who prey on the helpless. Some have driven thousands of miles from home, while others, like the two Kentucky women described above, have died from weather exposure a short distance from their doorsteps.

A study conducted by the Appalachian Search and Rescue Conference in 1992 made the following critical observations about wandering.

- The median distance persons with Alzheimer's disease wandered was half a mile.
- Subjects were usually found a short distance from a road or open field, and 63 percent of the subjects were found in creek or drainage areas and/or caught in briars or bushes.
- The majority of subjects did not cry out for help or respond to shouts.

- If more than 24 hours was required to locate a missing person, they were found deceased in almost 50 percent of the cases.

In response to the extreme dangers associated with Alzheimer's disease and wandering, the Alzheimer's Association, with the support of the U.S. Department of Justice, created the Safe Return Program. Safe Return is the only nationwide program that assists in the identification and safe, timely return of individuals with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia who wander and become lost. Since 1993, more than 106,000 individuals have been registered in Safe Return nationwide. Safe Return has helped locate and return more than 8,200 individuals to their families and caregivers. The program has a success rate of nearly 100 percent of registrants who are reported missing.

How the Program Works

The Alzheimer's Association Safe Return Program helps unite families by working through trained community members, including law enforcement officials, emergency medical technicians and transit operators. The Safe Return program includes:

- identification products, including wallet cards, jewelry and clothing labels.
- national photo information database.
- 24-hour toll-free emergency crisis line.
- Alzheimer's Association local chapter support to caregivers and families.
- education and training for caregivers and families about wandering behavior.

If the registrant wanders and is found, the person who finds him/her can call the 24-hour Safe Return toll-free number located on the identification jewelry, wallet card or clothing labels. The Safe Return operator immediately alerts the family members or caregiver listed in the database so they can be reunited with their loved one.

If a person is reported missing by a family member or caregiver, Safe Return faxes local law enforcement agencies the missing person's

information and photograph. Local Alzheimer's Association chapters are also contacted so that family support and assistance can be provided while police conduct the search and rescue.

The program was a true lifesaver for Phillip Walters. At the advice of her local law enforcement agency, Irene Walters enrolled her husband Phillip in the Safe Return Program after he wandered away from his home in Louisville on two separate occasions. He had been diagnosed with Pick's disease, a dementia disorder related to Alzheimer's. He was physically mobile, looked young and normal and was able to travel. On one occasion, his daughter took him to the store, and Phillip wandered off when she looked away for just a moment. In the next hour he walked along Interstate-95 and finally onto a side road and into a classroom at a community college. College administrators called the local police and the college instructor noticed that Phillip was wearing the Safe Return bracelet. The phone number was called and the Safe Return database had Phillip's daughters listed with contact information. Within a short time, he was returned safely home to them. Irene is a strong believer in Safe Return. Irene said, "If he had not had the Safe Return bracelet on, who knows what would have happened."

Every day, law enforcement officials respond to calls involving people with Alzheimer's disease who are lost, shoplifting or driving erratically. They may not remember where they live or even their name. These types of encounters can be frustrating for law enforcement, as well as time consuming. Learning how to recognize someone with the disease, how to respond to various behavior problems and how to employ communication strategies helps law enforcement effectively respond in a sensitive and caring manner during these inevitable encounters. Law enforcement officers can partner with the Alzheimer's Association to save lives by raising awareness about the disease and its risks, and they can assist families by keeping an eye out for confused, lost adults who may need assistance.

Looking at the simple Alzheimer's Association Safe Return identification bracelet, one would never guess it would be capable of saving lives. But it has – more than 8,000 since 1993.

The Alzheimer's Association – Greater Kentucky and Southern Indiana Chapter offers training to families, the community and law enforcement officers on Alzheimer's disease and the risks of wandering. For more information or assistance, call (800) 272-3900.

What is Dementia?

Dementia is a medical condition that affects the way the brain works. Sometimes incorrectly referred to as senility, it involves a gradual deterioration of cognition (thinking/information processing/decision-making abilities, as well as memory). It also affects behavior to a point that interferes with customary daily living activities. Dementia can affect all aspects of mind and behavior, including memory, judgment, language, concentration, visual perception, temperament and social interaction. Contrary to popular belief, dementia is not a normal outcome of aging, but is caused by diseases that affect the brain. One of these diseases is Alzheimer's disease.

Communicating With People Who Have Dementia

It is important for caregivers to be conscious of their verbal and nonverbal actions when communicating with people who have dementia. What caregivers say and do can have a positive influence on the client. Through skillful communication, caregiving, family interaction and management of the person's environment, caregivers can enhance the lives of people who have dementia.

- Try to be aware of everything a client may be doing. If he doesn't appear to be listening or receptive, leave the patient alone. Tell him that you understand he doesn't want to talk.
- Be sensitive to a client's nonverbal communication. Be aware of your nonverbal messages. Adopt positive, pleasant nonverbal behaviors to be reassuring and encouraging.
- Try to avoid situations that are known triggers to resistant behavior. Change how you introduce activities.
- Give a patient as much control as possible.
- Explain what you are doing (again and again if necessary). If resistant behavior continues or worsens, stop.
- Make the client feel like you are there for him. Look directly at him and show you are giving him your undivided attention.
- If the client is able to converse, avoid ambiguous questions and ask yes or no questions whenever possible.
- Speak slowly with a calm, reassuring tone of voice. Use single words and simple sentences.
- Avoid distracting background noises.
- Give the client ample time to respond. Repeat questions or instructions if there is no response within a couple of minutes.
- Be consistent. Use the same word for the same thing.

*National Association of Adult Protective Services Administrators
National Center on Elder Abuse*

BEHAVIOR REFLECTS PERSONALITY

*Thomas Smith, Commonwealth's Attorney
25th Judicial Circuit*



Thomas Smith

Famous FBI criminal personality profiler John Douglas stated in his award-winning book, "Mind Hunter," the wonderfully insightful phrase "behavior reflects personality." In the context in which he made this statement he was referring to criminals and how their commission of their crimes gave insight into the criminal's personality. Douglas goes on at some length to illustrate this point. I recom-

mend this book to you if you are really interested in getting some insight into how the criminal mind works.

I would like to turn the use of this phrase, behavior reflects personality, around and look at how it would apply to all of us in the criminal justice system. When you look at our ultimate goal, which is to convict the guilty and exonerate the innocent, then you must look at how we perform our everyday jobs of investigating, interviewing, arresting and prosecuting those we have evidence to convict.

For example, if I have a poor personality or come to work with what some call an attitude, you should expect that my behavior would be less than exemplary. My behavior with witnesses, police, clerks, judges and jurors will not be good. In fact, it may be the kiss of death to a case that I am trying. Not only will I alienate my witnesses, but also

the judge and jury. As a prosecutor, that is the last thing that I want to do, because I will not be accomplishing my ultimate goal, which is to convict a guilty person. I want to share with you an example provided to the state's prosecutors at a recent in-service training we attended. One of our speakers was a veteran prosecutor from another state. He relayed an example in which he was running late to court and was following a little old lady traveling at 20 miles per hour in a 55 mile-an-hour speed zone. Because of the heavy traffic, he was unable to pass her. Out of frustration, he honked his horn and was otherwise obnoxious to the slow moving woman in front of him. Finally, he had a chance to pass her. As he passed her, they exchanged the one-finger salute and he yelled at her. After the prosecutor arrived at court, the judge began calling around a jury to hear the case scheduled for that day. Much to the prosecutor's surprise, the second person called for jury service was the little old lady who he had harassed on the way to court that morning. This prosecutor related many things that ran through his mind at that moment, but said the one thing he would never forget was the coldest look that he had ever received in his life came from that little old woman. Even though he used a peremptory strike on this juror, he still lost the case.

In the same way, police officers must be especially in tune with their personalities, as well as the potential suspect's personality. Whether it's just a speeding ticket, motorist assist or murder case, how you come across will significantly influence the tenor and ultimate outcome of your case and even future cases. An angry or upset officer

is much less likely to secure a confession from an offender. Simply use common sense. When conducting interviews, it is a poor technique to get into a shouting contest with the suspect. Likewise, sarcasm does not play well with people looking at jail time.

Especially important is the officer's demeanor when the officer goes to a person's residence for a "knock and talk." As the old saying goes, you can catch more flies with honey than you can with vinegar. Nowadays, with the new laws in place, even convicted felons are allowed to serve on juries. Can you imagine being the key witness in a serious felony case and just after you have been sworn in, you glance at the jury and see some character who you arrested and convicted five years ago for a felony? If you treated him politely and fairly, in all likelihood he will not hold your actions against you, but if you were testy or belligerent with him, he will remember that. I was discussing public relations with an officer and this officer said, "When I take someone to jail or give them a ticket, I want to make them mad." This statement reflected this officer's personality. Fortunately, this officer now is in another line of work. He is still working for the state, but his employment is in a correctional institution where he is making approximately 25 cents per day.

One instance in which it is extremely important to know not only your personality, but also the personality of the suspect and informant, is drug cases. The behavior and personality of an informant in a drug case may make the difference in a successful sting or getting ripped off by the informant. Some informants are notorious for working for the police simply to put their competition off the streets. Narcotics officers need to very carefully evaluate informants, their motives and particularly their behavior. A bad informant will absolutely ruin an otherwise good sting operation.

Please evaluate your personality and behavior to ensure that your moral compass is intact. Never make the informant any promises about what will or will not happen in court unless you have cleared this deal with the prosecutor who will be handling the case. Be aware that after the drug roundup has taken place, your informant may turn on you and make up lies about your behavior. Cover your back when dealing with informants.

Another instance in which a person's behavior comes into play involves interviews or interrogations. There are several schools of thought concerning interrogations. One school of thought is that you can lie to a suspect in order to get a confession. For example, the interrogating officer may tell the suspect that he has personally found the defendant's fingerprints on the murder weapon when, in fact, this is untrue. Well, when we go to court after your direct examination, the cross-examination will begin with the defense attorney asking you if you are a liar. What will your answer be? "Well, counselor, that is just an investigative technique we have been taught to use in order to secure confessions." The follow-up question will be, "Then officer, you have been trained to lie by the state, is that correct?" Not only has the defense attorney made you out to be a liar before the jury, but he has also made you out to be a well-trained liar. Many jurors do not like this trait in police officers. If the officer will lie about one thing, what does that tell the jury about the officer's personality? This creates big time credibility problems for the prosecution.

Another school of thought believes that you never tell a suspect a lie. To use the example set out above, the officer could have said to the suspect, "What would you say if I told you that there are fingerprints on the murder weapon, and they could well be yours, and the lab will tell us shortly?"

Another area where behavior reflects personality is in department morale. A pat on the back for a job well done from a supervisor or a prosecutor is a significant act toward helping that officer take more pride in his or her work. Whereas, constant complaining about an officer's work shows problems with the officer and management.

Lest you think that this is some kind of "touchy-feely" article or approach, let me reassure you that this is only one more tool, like pepper spray, handcuffs, vests or other weapons, that you can use to catch the bad guys. Our minds, our personalities and our common sense are the strongest tools we have in the performance of our jobs. Behavior does reflect personality. Thank you, Mr. Douglas!

Article IV Prosecutions

Ernest J. Duran
California Department of Justice

A U.S. law enforcement agency received a report of a serious violent crime. Investigating officers determined from witnesses that the suspect, a Mexican national, returned to his homeland to avoid arrest. The investigators subsequently uncovered a Mexican address for the fugitive. Now, they want to bring him to justice. What course of action should they take?

Traditionally, law enforcement authorities seek to extradite Mexican national fugitives who flee the United States to evade justice and take refuge in Mexico. While extradition represents a viable option and the clear preference for most jurisdictions, U.S. law enforcement officials, particularly when seeking justice in exceptional cases, should consider exploring another legal process called domestic prosecution, foreign prosecution, or, simply, Article IV.

Defining Article IV

Article IV refers to the law under the Mexican Federal Penal Code that permits Mexican federal authorities to prosecute Mexican nationals who commit crimes in foreign countries or to prosecute other nationals who commit crimes against Mexican citizens outside of Mexico.¹ The extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico expressly provides that extradition of nationals is a matter of discretion.

Because many U.S. prosecutors' requests for extradition often fail to meet this exceptional circumstances threshold, officials may choose to forego prosecution in their jurisdiction and surrender their right to prosecute to Mexican federal authorities. In effect, prosecutors in the United States request that Mexican federal prosecutors seek justice on their behalf generally for egregious and violent crimes, such as murder, child molestation, forcible rape, kidnapping, robbery and aggravated assault. Article IV is similar to an extradition in that the fugitive must be found in Mexico. Unlike extradition, however, defendants (Mexican nationals) are prosecuted in Mexico and, if convicted, serve their sentences there.

Using Article IV

To use Article IV, U.S. law enforcement officials, first and foremost, must prove that either the suspect or victim is a Mexican national. Without this proof, Mexico lacks jurisdiction to prosecute. During the investigative stage of the crime, officers can obtain information from witnesses or documentation of the suspect's or victim's Mexican nationality. Other times, investigators might rely on the suspect's or victim's U.S. Immigration and Naturalization green immigration card, personal letters or similar documents to prove Mexican nationality. Mexican prosecutors even have accepted statements from family members, friends and acquaintances as proof that the suspect or victim is a Mexican national.

Dual nationality does not affect the application of Article IV. Mexican officials emphasize that their government does not intend to provide a safe haven for violent fugitives and will not allow Mexican nationals to flee with impunity from the criminal prosecution of any country's jurisdiction.

When Mexico has Article IV jurisdiction, the case must meet three conditions and requirements before Mexican federal prosecutors can initiate and begin an Article IV prosecution. First, U.S. law

enforcement agencies requesting Article IV prosecution must provide the fugitive's address in Mexico. Generally, the majority of the fugitives who flee from U.S. prosecution return to their hometowns. Addresses in Mexico are very different from those in the United States, particularly in the rural areas. Often, rural addresses are listed as ranchitos (ranches) or ejidos (communal properties) or designated by the kilometer of that area of the state. The residences in these locations do not have specific home addresses. In the urban areas of Mexico, addresses are listed by colonias (colony or settlement) and fraccionamientos (a particular section or neighborhood). The colonia and fraccionamiento generally will have a specific home address.

Second, U.S. prosecutors must confirm that the fugitive has not been "definitively judged" in the U.S. jurisdiction for the criminal act that the fugitive committed. U.S. prosecutors must submit a letter with the completed Article IV package stating that the fugitive has not been "tried and convicted" with no appellate recourse or "tried and acquitted." Under the Mexican Constitution and Mexican Federal Penal Law, accused suspects cannot be tried twice for the same crime, prescribing the principle of double jeopardy.

However, fugitives who flee to Mexico while on bail or are free on recognizance, pending sentencing and awaiting appellate resolution, can be prosecuted under Article IV. According to Mexican authorities, a fugitive located in Mexico can be prosecuted under Article IV for any outstanding judicial procedural or appellate issue outside of Mexico.

Finally, the offense or offenses for which U.S. law enforcement officials seek prosecution in Mexico must exist as a crime in both countries. Mexican law may not recognize some U.S. crimes because of social and cultural differences. In general, however, most violent crimes committed by adults fall under the dual criminality requirements of Article IV.

Creating Liaison

In the early 1970s, filing Article IV cases with the Mexican Federal Attorney General's Office (PGR) constituted a new frontier for California law enforcement, and specific guidelines did not exist. The number of violent crimes being committed by Mexican nationals was proliferating significantly throughout the state, and many fugitives wanted in the United States sought safe haven or refuge in their hometowns in the Republic of Mexico. Concerned with this developing trend, in 1975, the California Department of Justice established a Mexican Liaison Unit (MLU), staffed by one bilingual agent, within the California Bureau of Investigation to assist California law enforcement agencies in addressing Article IV cases and other liaison requests.

Next, the California attorney general asked the MLU agent to explore alternative solutions with Mexico's federal prosecutors. Meeting in Tijuana in the Mexican state of Baja California, Mexican federal prosecutors and the MLU agent soon focused on Article IV of the Mexican Federal Penal Code to address the arrest and prosecution of Mexican nationals in Mexico accused of committing violent crimes in California.

In that same year, the California attorney general authorized the MLU agent to travel to the Republic of Mexico and file Article IV criminal complaints for California police departments, sheriffs'

offices and district attorneys. From 1975 to 1987, the agent handled, on average, three Article IV filings a year. Renamed the Foreign Prosecution Unit (FPU) in 1991, the program's mission remained the same: to assist California law enforcement officials with identifying, developing, preparing and presenting Article IV cases in Mexico. Due to achieving numerous successful Article IV filings in Mexico, FPU now receives requests for Article IV assistance from law enforcement agencies outside of California.²

Assisting Local Agencies

When FPU receives an Article IV request from a local, county or state law enforcement agency for an evaluation of a case, an FPU agent reviews the facts and circumstances of the particular case to determine if it satisfies the legal requirements to file the complaint in Mexico. To arrive at a decision, the FPU agent will confirm with the requesting jurisdiction's investigator the nationality of the fugitive, whether an address has been established in the Republic of Mexico, if the crime has dual criminality in both countries, and the prosecutor's interest in surrendering jurisdiction. Many law enforcement officials favor extradition as it is a matter of policy that a defendant should be tried in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred.³

After discussing the underlying facts of a case with an FPU agent, law enforcement officials may believe that the case will not reach the exceptional circumstances threshold of an extradition required under Mexican law. After law enforcement officials concur with the filing of an Article IV complaint, rather than extradition, FPU agents explain the costs to file the case. These include travel expenses and other ancillary costs that the U.S. agency must pay to file the case with Mexico's Federal Attorney General's Office in Mexico City or at Mexican state delegation offices in other areas of the country.

Preparing the Article IV Package

Once a jurisdiction has decided to seek prosecution of a fugitive under Article IV, the law enforcement agency must assemble an Article IV package which must include crime scene descriptions, witness statements, medical reports, arrest warrants and any other applicable evidence. Finally, a letter from the prosecutor, such as a district attorney, must confirm that the defendant has not been "definitively judged" for the offenses in that jurisdiction.

Next, the agency must have the Article IV package translated into Spanish. Once the Article IV package is translated and assembled, FPU agents will arrange to file the Article IV with the PGR Office of International Legal Affairs in Mexico City. Pursuant to Mexico's guidelines for authorizing the filings of Article IV complaints, authorities can file complaints 1) at the Mexican embassy in Washington, D.C., 2) before a Mexican consul general at a Mexican consulate in the United States, 3) before a PGR legal attache in the United States, 4) at the Office of International Affairs in the Mexican Attorney General's Office in Mexico City, or 5) at a state PGR delegation office in the Republic of Mexico. Because of an agreement with the Office of International Affairs in the Mexican Attorney General's Office in Mexico City, FPU files all Article IV complaints from California in Mexico City.

Filing the Article IV Complaint

Just like a criminal complaint is filed and commences the criminal process in the United States, the filing of an Article IV package before a Mexican federal prosecutor of the Office of International Affairs in the Mexican Attorney General's Office in Mexico City initiates the criminal process in Mexico. According to Mexico's law, a representative from the U.S. jurisdiction filing the complaint must appear personally and sign the document or denuncia to initiate a formal complaint. When a law enforcement official appears before the Mexican prosecutor, the sole mission of that person is to process the Article IV package. The prosecutor reviews the package for legal sufficiency and, if satisfied, forwards the complaint to a judge for issuance of an arrest warrant. Generally, the prosecutor sends the complaint to the judge in the jurisdiction where the defendant resides. Once the arrest warrant is issued, the prosecutor will forward the warrant of arrest to the Mexican Federal Judicial Police in the same jurisdiction for service.

Because of the close working relationship that FPU enjoys with Mexico's Office of International Affairs, Mexican federal prosecutors keep FPU agents informed of each step during the process and convey the status of the case, from the issuance of the arrest warrant to apprehension of the fugitive and, finally, the conviction and sentencing. The trial generally will occur before a single judge, and no live testimony is taken. Jury trials rarely occur, if ever, in an Article IV prosecution. A convicted defendant can appeal a judge's finding at any stage. If the defendant is convicted, the Mexican judge will sentence the defendant according to Mexican penal law and the defendant serves the sentence in Mexico.

Conclusion

In cases where a Mexican national returns to Mexico, U.S. law enforcement officers may seek justice through Article IV of the Mexican Federal Penal Code. The California Department of Justice, California Bureau of Investigation, Foreign Prosecution Unit can assist U.S. law enforcement with Article IV criminal complaints against Mexican citizens. Article IV constitutes another tool for the criminal justice community to employ in its fight against criminals who prey on Americans and then seek refuge from justice in their home country.

Endnotes

1 To obtain information about other countries that have similar laws, with varying guidelines and criteria, contact the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of International Affairs in Washington, D.C., at 202-514-0000 or at the agency's Web site at <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/oia.html>

2 Agencies can contact the California Department of Justice, California Bureau of Investigation, Foreign Prosecution Unit at 858-268-5400.

3 If agencies need extradition information, they should contact the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of International Affairs (OIA) in Washington, D.C., at (202) 514-0000. OIA trial attorneys can answer questions about extradition issues, as well as provide information on international law and foreign prosecution.

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Obtaining Admissible Evidence from Computers and Internet Service Providers

Stephen W. Cogar, Juris Doctorate

The use of personal computers in homes and businesses has flourished during the 1990s due to the advent of user-friendly operating systems and the low cost of computer equipment. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that "54 million households, or 51 percent, had one or more computers, up from 42 percent in 1998."¹ Moreover, "44 million households, or 42 percent, had at least one member who used the Internet at home in 2000."² People use personal computers to conduct word processing, maintain financial accounts and play games, as well as instantly access vast amounts of information through the Internet. Most important, computers facilitate communication through e-mail, Web sites, chat rooms and Internet phone. This transfer of information has impacted many aspects of daily life. While law enforcement officers know the importance of staying abreast of new technological trends and investigative practices, they also realize that lawfully obtaining admissible evidence from both computers and Internet service providers (ISPs) can be complicated in an ever-changing technological world. Thus, officers constantly must pay attention to new legislation and applicable investigation procedures.

Predictably, the phenomenon of unfettered access to personal computers did not go unnoticed by criminals. Law enforcement officials in the United States and abroad have learned that criminals routinely use computers to more easily manage the business aspects of their criminal enterprises. Criminals keep records of transactions, document planned crimes and communicate with their peers via personal computers. As a result, courts now are being asked to analyze searches and seizures of computer equipment, computer peripherals and information obtained from ISPs based on the venerable Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Although the drafters of the Fourth Amendment may not have predicted the quantum leaps in technology that led to the computer generation, they composed the Fourth Amendment in such a way that it has proven to be exceptionally adaptable when applied to technological issues.

The Workplace

When analyzing cases involving searches and seizures of computers and their stored files in the workplace, the justice system has used basic Fourth Amendment concepts. The initial inquiry normally involves determining

the computer owner's or user's reasonable expectation of privacy with respect to the computer or the information stored in the computer. To prove a legitimate expectation of privacy, individuals must show that their subjective expectation of privacy is one that society is prepared to accept as objectively reasonable.³ For example, in *United States v. Simons*, the Fourth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals held that Simons, a government employee charged with receiving and possessing child pornography on his work computer, "did not have a legitimate expectation of privacy with respect to the record or fruits of his Internet use in light of the FBIS⁴ Internet policy."⁵ The court permitted the employer's warrant-less search of Simon's office computer because the policy clearly stated that FBIS would "audit, inspect, and/or monitor employees use of the Internet, including all file transfers, all Web sites visited, and all e-mail messages as deemed appropriate." This policy placed employees on notice that they could not reasonably expect that their Internet activity would be private. Therefore, regardless of whether Simons subjectively believed that the files he transferred from the Internet were private, such belief was not objectively reasonable after FBIS notified him that it would be overseeing his Internet use.⁶

The possibility does exist, however, for an employee to have or develop a legitimate expectation of privacy with computer files in the work place. Therefore, a police officer must inquire if an employer has authority to give valid consent to search or seize an employee's computer or computer files. Even though obtaining consent to search or seize is legal and accepted, it is an exception to the search warrant requirement, and the U.S. Supreme Court strongly prefers search warrants to authorize searches instead of exceptions. Officers never should rely on exceptions when probable cause exists to support a warrant application.

The Home

Complicating this issue is the reality that most crimes are not committed in the workplace. Home-based criminal enterprises, such as fencing stolen property, engaging in prostitution and manufacturing controlled substances, often take advantage of the sanctity of the home to operate undetected by law enforcement authorities. The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

guarantees “the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.”⁷(Emphasis added.) Reasonable expectations of privacy in computer files stored in home computers fall subject to the same protections afforded to all other items located within the home. Thus, officers normally cannot search or seize these files unless they have a search warrant authorizing both entry into the house and a search of the computer.⁸ Officers also may search or seize if they have probable cause and exigent circumstances that allow a warrantless entry and a search of the computer⁹ or if they have freely and voluntarily received consent from someone who has the authority to grant consent. Furthermore, officers who see something on a computer monitor in plain view can seize that document if they have probable cause to believe that it is evidence of a crime.¹⁰ However, the plain view doctrine is a separate seizure doctrine, not an exception to the search warrant requirement and, therefore, viewing one document that may be used as evidence of a crime does not necessarily permit the search or seizure of the entire computer.

Without consent, an officer cannot search or seize computer files unless probable cause exists showing that the computer contains files that constitute evidence of crime, was used in furtherance of or actually in committing a crime, or is subject to forfeiture. Multiple courts have held that “general searches for unspecified property are generally void. The affidavit should specifically state what is being sought and why it is believed to be on the premises. This applies to persons and property to be seized.”¹¹

Officers completing an affidavit and complaint for a search warrant should describe the computer and peripherals, such as zip drives, CD back packs, scanners, digital cameras, Web cameras and printers (some may have recoverable memory). Officers should include color, make, model and serial number, if available. Officers should include these items only if probable cause exists indicating that they are storing evidence of a crime or have been used to commit a crime. In the probable cause section of the search warrant affidavit and complaint, officers must link the computer to the crime by explaining how it helped commit the crime. For example, through officers’ experience, training and knowledge, they may know that persons who operate ongoing criminal enterprises involving the purchase and sale of illegal narcotics or stolen property normally maintain records of those transactions in either written or electronic form. Thus, because keeping records is typical, officers may link a computer or its files to a crime. Similarly, reliable information from informants may indicate that they communicated with a suspect via a computer to purchase controlled substances or stolen property. Officers should include this type of

information in their probable cause statement to show how the computer is or was being used in criminal activity, which, in turn, converts the computer from lawfully held property to evidence of a crime.¹²

Shared Computers

Officers also need to consider the issue of authority to consent when dealing with persons who have joint access to certain computer files. In *Trulock v. Freeh*, the Fourth Circuit held that persons who share a computer cannot provide consent to search password-protected files unless they normally have access to them.¹³ Persons with joint use have the authority to consent to a general search of the computer, but that authority does not extend to password-protected files. The court’s decision in *Trulock v. Freeh* was based on its earlier ruling in *United States v. Block*,¹⁴ wherein the court held that a criminal “defendant’s mother had authority to consent to a search of his room, which was located in the home that they shared.”¹⁵ However, “the mother’s authority did not extend to a search of a locked footlocker located within the room.”¹⁶ The court noted that the authority to give consent for shared or common areas does not automatically extend to such areas as a locked footlocker.¹⁷

Evidence from ISPs

Obtaining evidence from a workplace or home relies on knowing persons’ names and contact information. However, officers routinely investigate crimes involving computer files, chat rooms or e-mail messages where the only information available about the identity of the author is a screen name. The best source for learning the identity of anonymous persons who access the Internet is through their ISP. Obtaining information from ISPs recently was addressed in *United States v. Hambrick*. The court held that:

While under certain circumstances, a person may have an expectation of privacy in content information, a person does not have an interest in the account information given to the ISP in order to establish the e-mail account, which is noncontent information.¹⁸

Content information is the actual substance of the conversation or the e-mail. Noncontent information includes such items as account information, telephone numbers dialed and Internet sites visited. The Fourth Circuit, citing *Smith v. Maryland*, emphasized that a “person has no legitimate expectation of privacy in information ...voluntarily turned over to third parties.”¹⁹ Third parties clearly control the information persons divulge when they open an Internet account. ISPs use the information for billing and advertising and often sell it to companies seeking addresses for targeted mailing lists. To identify

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the suspect or the accused, officers may seek account information from an ISP, such as “name; billing address; home, work, and fax phone numbers; and other billing information” because this information is not protected by the Fourth Amendment.²⁰

If the ISP refuses to voluntarily give an officer information, the officer has options. The Stored Wire and Electronic Communication and Transactional Records Act²¹ (SWECTRA) deals with the release of the content of stored electronic communications. However, SWECTRA’s provisions become powerful allies when attempting to obtain a person’s noncontent account information. ISPs are required to disclose content information to law enforcement officers pursuant to a search warrant, a court order, a grand jury subpoena, an administrative subpoena, or an official request in the case of investigations involving telemarketing fraud.²² The content of stored electronic communications is clearly protected by the Fourth Amendment, as well as SWECTRA. Although noncontent account information stands unprotected by either, officers who encounter resistance from ISPs when requesting noncontent information may use SWECTRA’s provisions to force disclosure.

Recent provisions in the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA Patriot Act) also have made more noncontent information read-

ily available to law enforcement agencies. The use of a subpoena now can force the disclosure of a subscriber’s “name; address; local and long distance telephone connection records, or records of session times and durations; length of service (including start date) and types of service utilized; telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and means and source of payment for such service of a subscriber.”²³ These changes, along with SWECTRA’s provisions, help to speed up investigations and provide law enforcement officers with more reliable information.

Conclusion

As personal computer ownership continues to expand all over the world, law enforcement officers will continue to seek and find evidence of crimes hidden in computers. Computers, in the work-place and the home, are becoming more accessible as evidence to law enforcement officers through the adaptability of such avenues as the Fourth Amendment, but officers must stay abreast of new laws and evolving technology. Like their predecessors who had to apply the Fourth Amendment to new technology, such as telephones, automobiles and covert listening devices, law enforcement officers likely will succeed in finding lawful and innovative ways to obtain the evidence required to convict criminals who use computers.

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Endnotes

1 U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Home Computers and Internet Use in the United States: August 2000 (Washington, DC, 2001).

2 Ibid.

3 United States v. Simons, 206 F. 3d 392 (4th Cir. 2000).

4 The FBIS is the Foreign Bureau of Information Services, a Division of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which employed Simons.

5 United States v. Simons, 206 F. 3d 392, 398 (4th Cir. 2000).

6 Ibid.

7 U.S. Const. amend. IV.

8 Ibid.

9 Emergencies involving threats to life or safety require a showing of reasonable suspicion. Maryland v. Buie, 494 U. S. 325, 110 S. Ct. 1093, 108 L. Ed. 2d 276 (1990). Emergencies involving escape or the destruction or removal of evidence, however, require a showing of probable cause. Warden v. Hayden, 387 U.S. 294, 87 S. Ct. 1642, 18 L. Ed. 2d 782 (1967).

10 Arizona v. Hicks, 480 U. S. 321, 107 S. Ct. 1149, 94 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1987). If the officer manipulates the computer mouse or keyboard to deactivate the screen saver and view the desk top or an open document, that manipulation would (most likely) constitute an unlawful search pursuant to Hicks unless the search of the computer was authorized by a search warrant, probable cause and exigent circumstances existed

with respect to the computer, or the officer had the consent of an owner or user who had access to the files that constituted evidence of a crime.

11 State v. Bates, 181 W. Va. 36, 380 S. E. 2d 203 (1989); State v. Haight, 179 W. Va. 557, 371 S. E. 2d 54 (1988) citing Maryland v. Garrison, 480 U.S. 79, (1987); State ex rel. White v. Melton, 166 W. Va. 249, 273 S. E. 2d 81 (1980); State v. Greer, 130 W. Va. 159, 42 S. E. 2d 719 (1947).

12 Stephen W. Cogar, West Virginia Law Enforcement Fieldbook, (3rd ed. forth-coming)(manuscript at page 43, on file with author).

13 Trulock v. Freeh, 275 F.3d 391 (4th Cir. 2001).

14 United States v. Block, 590 F.2d 535, 539 (4th Cir. 1978).

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 United States v. Hambrick, 225 F.3d 656 (4th Cir. 2000) (unpublished opinion).

19 Smith v. Maryland, 442 U. S. 735, 743-44 (1979).

20 United States v. Hambrick, 225 F.3d 656 (4th Cir. 2000)(unpublished opinion).

21 18 U.S.C.A. 2701 et. seq.

22 18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(1)(A)-(E)(c)(2)(A)-(F).

23 Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, Pub. L. 107-56, 115 Stat. 272 (eff. October 26, 2001).

Law Enforcement Emergency Notification System Demonstrated at Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center

Submitted by the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center and Eastern Kentucky University Justice and Safety Center

On September 10, the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center hosted the demonstration of the Law Enforcement Emergency Notification System. The purpose of the LEEN demonstration was to assess alternate means of communication for law enforcement and first responders during crisis periods where telecommunications infrastructure is adversely impacted as it was on September 11. The project sponsors included the National Institute of Justice and Eastern Kentucky University. The system hopes to provide state and local law enforcement and emergency responders with an emergency notification system in the case of critical incidents such as terrorist actions and natural disasters.

The system was demonstrated using local law enforcement and a mobile command center in the parking lot of the RULETC. Iridium Satellite, LLC, owns and operates the Iridium communications network on which this system is based. Iridium Satellite, LLC purports to be the only seamless, global communications system with 100 percent coverage in the U.S., internationally, open ocean and polar routes using a single phone, a single frequency and a single network.

There are currently more than 2,900 DHS subscribers using Iridium through the DOD Gateway including the U.S. Coast Guard, Border Patrol, BICE, FEMA, Federal Air Marshals, Secret Service, DOJ, FBI and DEA. The RULETC will continue to serve as a pilot site for additional testing and evaluation of the system.



Demonstration participants listen to a system briefing.



Equipment used during the demonstration is pictured above.

TECH

Law Enforcement Support

Putting a Face on Fugitives

Philadelphia Inquirer (10/06/03) P. B4; Shea, Kathleen Brady
Chester County, Pa., is adopting JNET to provide all county law enforcement with a database about offenders, including addresses and driver's license photos. The JNET system will provide more information than officers can now obtain, and county JNET liaison Michael W. Welsh says that all county police departments will have access to the system by the end of 2003. JNET is a secure system that shares information among local, state and federal justice agencies. JNET debuted in Pennsylvania in 1997. Officials say it has provided more efficiency and speed and made officers safer. "If you have a warrant and you need to make an arrest, it's very helpful to know what the suspect looks like," notes Tredyffrin Township Detective Brian S. Hughes. Warrant Enforcement Bureau administrator Shawn D. Riley says that JNET has improved his office's arrest rate and made it less likely that the wrong person will be taken into custody. Some officers have wireless access to JNET through laptops, but this is more expensive and will take time to be phased in. www.philly.com/mld/inquirer/news/local/6941585.htm

Keeping Tabs With Network Cameras

Boston Globe (10/06/03); Johnson, Michelle
Wireless network cameras which have built-in software to operate independently of a PC, and can be mounted almost anywhere near a power source. The Linksys Wireless-B Internet Video Camera can operate both wired and wirelessly. It is relatively easy to set up if a wireless network is already in place and transmits MPEG-4 video at 320x240 resolution. The camera can be set to detect motion and email an alert and a short video attachment, but it cannot be adjusted remotely. The included software lets the user view the live feed and record video to a hard drive live or on a schedule, and can allow up to four simultaneous users. Linksys' companion service, SoloLink, provides a personalized Web address to replace the camera's numeric IP address. Veo's Wireless Observer camera has the same price range and similar options, but requires a serial port for setup, can be adjusted remotely, can record sound and has a zoom feature. D-Link's DCS 2100 is better for multiple cameras, and Panasonic's network video cameras can be controlled from a cellphone, but cost more. www.boston.com/dailyglobe2/279/business/Keeping_tabs_with_network_cameras+.sthtml

What's New In Composite Imaging?

Police and Security News (10/03) Vol. 19, No. 5, P. 28; Nielsen, Eugene
IQ Biometrix introduced FACES 4.0, the latest version of its landmark facial composite imaging technology, this year. The technology offers expanded features, such as streamlining the process for creating and sharing composites and adding more facial identification functions. It also offers a simpler interface, enhanced zoom features, a positioning grid for detailed placement of facial attributes, a biometric alphanumeric code for accelerating information sharing between agencies and e-mail features for distributing composites. The composites are black and white to direct more attention to suspects' facial features and accommodate most current methods of circulating composites. FACES is compatible with Technology to Recover Abducted Kids and PC or Macintosh computers equipped with any standard Windows programs. Smith & Wesson Advanced Technologies also introduced an updated version of its Identity-Kit this year to offer the first Internet-based facial composite imaging tool. Identity-Kit offers Internet databases for information sharing between agencies and composite tools that allow law enforcement to design a composite image in just minutes. Users can also access the database to update or change a composite based on new information via moving, sizing, blending and painting features. The application employs a multi-choice questionnaire pertaining to the suspect's appearance and text fields for the witness to add any other significant information to assist the composite process. www.policeandsecuritynews.com

Containing Terror

Technology Review (09/03) Vol. 106, No. 7, P. 24; Avasthi, Amitabh
Security experts are concerned that the six million cargo containers shipped to the United States could become objects of terrorism, because only 5 percent are x-rayed or visually inspected by government officials. While inspectors examine containers considered high-risks, others are reviewed by technological devices that track containers and detect intrusions. Savi Technology and others have developed electronic seals for the main latches of containers that act as a radio frequency identification tag and detect breaks in magnetic fields around the seal. Savi and Qualcomm have been testing the seal connections to satellite tracking systems technology, which they hope to market to shippers and government agencies. While this technology is expected to improve security, Savi is working to create "smart" containers with multiple sensors throughout the container in order to alert shippers that tampering is going on elsewhere on the object. www.technologyreview.com

We Are Ready and We Are Proud

Sheriff (10/03) Vol. 55, No. 5, P. 38; Howard-Gunn, Debra

The Sheriff's Office in Leon County, Fla., has developed a portable emergency command center intended to help law enforcement agencies respond to crises. The center can be used to handle emergencies onsite by allowing data exchange with auxiliary units, serve as a safety zone for deputies or allow other agencies to function during disasters. The trailer accommodates a portable 9-1-1 communications hub; a commercial telephone system with cellular backup; and five work stations, two of which are used solely to support the 9-1-1 answering platform. The center's computers are equipped with CAD and 9-1-1 functionality. Furthermore, UHF and 800 MHz radios allow users to send messages to nearby agencies. A duty desk features a copier, fax, printer and plotter for making maps, which can be used during searches, flooding or marking boundaries. The center is also equipped with a geographic information system and a satellite-based network and telephone system. The trailer also has access to a recently established statewide 800 MHz system. lcs.leonfl.org/news9.htm

Database To Help in Case of a Disaster

Mansfield News Journal (09/30/03) P. 7A

In Ohio, the counties of Marion and Crawford are planning to build a database to help emergency agencies locate at-risk individuals during emergencies. Called the Homeland Individual Locator System, the database would allow police, fire and other emergency agencies to determine if a person needs specialized medical equipment or services or is handicapped. "If fully implemented, it can't help but save lives," says Joe Devany, director of the Heartland of Ohio Community Action Commission, which advocated the database. The decision to deploy the system was prompted by the August 2003 blackouts that endangered area senior citizens and disabled residents. The system may eventually be broadened to cover Morrow and Richland counties as well, and perhaps lead to a nationwide recognition tool. Approximately 50 percent of citizens in Marion County are above age 55. Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge estimates that 80 percent of U.S. citizens ages 65 and older are not listed with any social service organization. The database will be based on information collected from surveys currently being distributed by area Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) members. www.mansfieldnewsjournal.com/news/stories/20030930/localnews357448.html

Emergency Vehicle Shows Its Versatility

Fort Worth Star-Telegram (09/29/03) P. 1B; Okada, Bryon

The Texas-based Dallas/Fort Worth Airport's Mobile Command Post, which is a \$1.2 million, 45-foot-long vehicle, responded to more than 12 emergencies at the airport during its first year in operation. The vehicle includes sophisticated computer and communications systems and the latest surveillance technologies, and it gives emergency officials the ability to work on an incident side-by-side. Firefighters, paramedics and law enforcement officers use the Mobile Command Post daily in interacting with other airport personnel. Due to the daily interaction, the team of emergency responders is able to understand different aspects of each other's jobs in order to work more effectively during an emergency situation. Currently, the Mobile Command Post responds to smaller incidents at the airport, such as toxic spills or debris collection from the space shuttle accident, but emergency responders believe the Mobile Command Post has adequately prepared them in case a mass-casualty incident develops at the airport. www.star-telegram.com

Wireless Laptops, Hot Spots Take Bite Out of Crime

Computer Reseller News (09/29/03) No. 1064, P. 51; Lingblom, Marie

Wireless technology has come to Onondaga County, N.Y., law enforcement agencies. A trial program is currently underway and officials plan to eventually provide wireless laptops in 110 patrol cars. The laptops will allow officers to receive and transmit criminal information, including alerts about fleeing suspects. The Syracuse Police Department chose AirFortress wireless products to expand the functionality of its WLAN infrastructure. The technology works with the department's Cisco Systems Layer 2 network infrastructure to replace its older proprietary non-IP radio system to provide secure data transmission. Naughton & Associates contributed to the project by installing municipal hot spots and five access points. Fortress Technologies supplied the AirFortress AF 1100 Wireless Security Gateway, AirFortress Microsoft Secure Clients and other products for the project. crn.channelssupersearch.com/news/crn/44755.asp

Department Call

Harlan County Sheriff's Office
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Harlan, Ky. 40831
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Harlan County



Sheriff Steve Duff

County: Harlan
Current Force: 16 sworn; 3 non-sworn
Coverage Area: 467 square miles
County Population: 32,500

Kentucky Law Enforcement News

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